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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

U.S., USSR SALT Delegations Meet in Geneva AA 1
2 Nov Session AA 1
3 Nov Session AA 1
Editorial Reviews Persistent Soviet Efforts in Disarmament AA 1
[PRAVDA 1 Nov]
'Bridling' of Armaments Task Has No Room for Speculation AA 3
[Kornilov]

GENERAL

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' A 1
[Ovsyannika, Biryukov, Maksimov]
SRV Delegation Visits USSR A 1
Detente, Disarmament Week A 2
Teng Hsiao-ping in Tokyo A 3
Middle East, Iran Developments A 5
UNESCO General Conference A 6
Socialist International Congress Opens in Vancouver A 8
Brandt Elected Chairman A 8
Sorsa Cites Brezhnev Letter A 8
Palme on South African Regime A 9
Human Rights Session Voices 'Satisfaction' With Soviet Report A 9
[Melnikov in PRAVDA 1 Nov]
U.S. Posture Scored [Lopatin] A 9
Envoy Cited on USSR Initiative on Nonnuclear States' Security Aid A 10
[PRAVDA 1 Nov 78]
Soviet Proposal Discussed [Vasilets] A 11
Debate Ends [Vasilets] A 11
Draft Resolution on UNESCO's Role Submitted by USSR A 12
Representatives Support Draft A 12
UN Body Condemns West for Cooperation With S. Africa A 13

UNITED STATES

Sentencing of Soviet Diplomats 'Premeditated Provocation' B 1
USSR Embassy Protests B 1
State Dept Official Thanks USSR for Rescuing Airmen B 1
Americans Want New SALT Agreement, End to Arms Race [Matyash] B 2
Vance Press Conference on SALT, Mideast, PRC B 3
Case of Ex-S. Vietnamese Official Recalls U.S. 'Crime' [Dmitriyev] B 3
Chief Trade Negotiator Strauss To Tour West Europe B 4
Americans Have Lost Trust in Election Campaign Promises [Zorin] B 4
U.S. Refuses To Grant Entry Visa to Canadian CP Leader B 5

CHINA

Mitin, Kornilov on Schlesinger's Visit to China C 1
Mitin Commentary C 1
Kornilov Commentary C 2

EAST EUROPE

USSR-Polish Agreement on TU Cooperation Signed D 1
Kapitonov, Kirilenko Receive Kruczek D 1
Moscow Ceremony Marks Polish Independence Anniversary D 1
Husak, Strougal Address CSSR Anniversary Meeting [PRAVDA 28 Oct] D 2
Gierek Addresses Conference on Socioeconomic Problems [PRAVDA 1 Nov] D 3
Yugoslav Separatists Sentenced in Zagreb D 3
Kirilenko Receives Outgoing Yugoslav Ambassador Smole D 3

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Soviet Writers Excluded From Brussels Sci-Fi Congress E 1
Disagreements Within EEC on Proposed Monetary System E 1
UK Continues Heated Debate Over European Monetary System E 2
Agenda of USSR-Norway Peace Delegations' Talks Reported E 2
[IZVESTIYA 1 Nov]
FRG Government Decided To Participate in AWACS E 3
Chancellor Schmidt on Ties With USSR, FRG Arms Policies E 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Nov]
Borisov on British Queen's Speech From the Throne E 4
Briefs: Swedish Building Cooperation E 4

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Carter Holds 'Unprogrammed' Meeting With Begin F 1
Comment on Meeting F 1
Saunders' Meeting With West Bank Palestinians Unsuccessful F 2
UPI Says Egyptian-Israeli Treaty May Be Signed This Week F 2
Al-Huss Visits Cairo; As-Sadat Attacks Iraq Summit, USSR F 3
Further Reportage on Arab Summit Meeting in Baghdad F 4
Demchemko in PRAVDA [1 Nov] F 4
Kudryavtsev in IZVESTIYA [2 Nov] F 4
3 Nov Proceedings F 5
4 Nov Proceedings F 6
Conference Critic Assailed [Timoshkin] F 7
Conference Ends F 8
Losev Comments on Increasing Tension in Iran F 8
Strike Movement Spreads F 9
Syrian CP Supports Syrian-Iraqi Action Charter F 10
Briefs: New Moroccan Ambassador F 10

INDOCHINA

Brezhnev, Le Duan Attend 3 November Moscow Banquet L 1
Brezhnev Speech L 1
VNA Text of Le Duan Speech L 2
List of Banquet Attendants [cross-reference] L 5

USSR, SRV Sign Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation [PRAVDA 4 Nov] L 6
VNA Text of Treaty L 6
Pham Van Dong Attends USSR, SRV Friendship Meeting L 9
Delivers Speech L 10
TASS Version of Speech L 10
Vietnamese Paper Lauds USSR-SRV Relations L 11

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Moscow Celebration Meeting Marks October Anniversary P 1
Text of Kosygin Speech P 1
Romanov Attends Leningrad Anniversary Celebrations P 17

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA: RSFSR Fulfills Grain Delivery Pledges T 1
Other Tasks Unfulfilled T 1
Ukraine Fulfills Plan for Grain Sales to State T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

USSR Launches Vertical-7 Geophysical Rocket U 1
Soyuz-31 Cosmonauts Begin Adjusting to Earth Conditions [Zheleznov] U 1
Venera Automatic Interplanetary Stations Studies Reported U 2
Institute of Space Exploration for Resources Formed [PRAVDA 25 Oct] U 2

U.S., USSR SALT DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA

2 Nov Session

LD021220Y Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, November 2, TASS--The delegations of the USSR and the USA at the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation talks held another meeting here today.

3 Nov Session

LD031640Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1547 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Geneva--Another meeting between Soviet and U.S. delegations at the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic offensive arms took place here today.

EDITORIAL REVIEWS PERSISTENT SOVIET EFFORTS FOR DISARMAMENT

LD031505Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "To Strengthen the Cause of Peace"]

[Text] The attention of peoples, governments and political and public forces is becoming increasingly fixed on the problem of disarmament. Disarmament action week, held due to a decision by this summer's UN General Assembly special session and at the apppeal of the WPC, was a recent active event. It was marked by the great escalation of the mass movement against the neutron bomb and of actions for materialization of detente.

As a result of persistent efforts by the socialist states and all peace supporters a positive change in international relations has been brought about since the early seventies. The principles of peaceful coexistence have become firmly established in the practice of international life. Real opportunities have appeared for deepening the detente process, consolidating trust and cooperation and to insuring reliable peace. However, these prospects are being hindered by the arms race sweeping the world.

Mankind's reason and conscience cannot fail to rebel against weapon stockpiling. The burgeoning of military arsenals and the appearance and stockpiling of new and increasingly destructive instruments and means of warfare provide no state with guarantees for its security. Moreover, the danger of a world thermonuclear conflict is increasing. Therefore at the present time there is no more important and vital a task in the struggle for peace than the curbing of the arms race and the transition to disarmament.

Loyal to the precepts of the Great October Revolution and to Lenin's Decree on Peace, the Soviet Union is persistently and purposefully seeking a scalingdown of the arms race and a practical solution to the disarmament problem. Important steps are being taken in this direction in accordance with the program adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress for the further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the peoples' freedom and independence.

"Our fervent desire," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, observed, "Is to bury the battleax so deeply that no dark forces will ever be able to dig it out again. That is the goal of our proposals for fusing together political and military detente and for holding all-embracing talks on disarmament, including nuclear disarmament."

The Soviet Union's words and deeds are never at variance. Confirmation of this is provided by the specific constructive proposals submitted by our country on the main questions of disarmament. A broad, positive response met the Soviet initiative concerning total termination of auqntitative and qualitative growth of arms and armed forces by states prossessing a major military potential. The land of thesoviets proposes total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests; ending nuclear weapons production and commencement of a gradual reduction of nuclear weapons stocks right up to their complete liquidation; preventing further nuclear weapons proliferation; and prohibiting the creation of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, and above all of such barbaric weapons as neutron weapons. The question of strengthening guarantees for the security of non-nuclear states which the Soviet Union put forward at the 23d General Assembly session is of great significance. Also on the agenda is the Soviet initiative concerning the conclusion of a world treaty on nonuse of force in international relations.

The peoples attach special importance to practical steps for curbing the nuclear arms race--the biggest threat to world peace. In this connection the conclusion of a new Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement would be of tremendous significance. The corresponding talks are continuing and it is to be hoped that they will end successfully.

The USSR's good will is also evidenced by the businesslike, constructive Soviet proposals at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The ball is now in the West's court which must, for its part, display a positive approach and promote the attainment of real results at the talks, which have now been going on for 5 years.

In aggregate the initiatives and proposals put forward by the Soviet Union make up a broad and realistic program for excluding the arms race from mankind's life. They are encountering growing support from the peoples, many governments and public circles, and constitute the core of the international discussion being conduced around disarmament problems. Naturally, many of these ideas became an organic part of the final document of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

The peoples' will is clear. Opportunities to solve the disarmament problem and to strengthen world peace are at hand. However, the difficulties are still great. These difficulties are being created by aggressive imperialist circles who are using the arms race as an instrument for struggling against detente, freedom and progress. Taking refuge behind false propaganda about a "Soviet threat," the military-industrial complexes and the Pentagon and NATO generals are causing this race to spiral. A new military budget of record proportions was recently approved in Washington, and instructions were issued to begin production of basic neutron bomb components. The enemies of detente are dreaming of acquiring a somewhat longer and sharper sword and are trying to return to the bankrupt "position of strength" policy.

This requires high vigilance by the peoples and the pooling of the peoples' efforts of goodwill in the struggle for lasting peace. Today no one has the right to stand aloof from this noble cause. Energetic actions by the international public and the broadest political forces is one of the conditions for the success of the struggle to curb the arms race and to achieve a turnaround toward disarmament. The Soviet people--the builders of communism--are in the vanguard of those fighting for peace.

At this time the whole world is resounding to the CPSU Central Committee October slogan:

"Peoples of the world! Seek to insure that the nonuse of force becomes a law in international relations and that nuclear weapons are banned for all time. Struggle more actively to end the arms race which is dangerous for peace, and to make the transition to disarmament!"

'BRIDLING' OF ARMAMENTS TASK HAS NO ROOM FOR SPECULATION

LD031230Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1040 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Really strange assertions have recently appeared in the pages of some Western press organs! Commenting on the forthcoming fourth round of Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting sale and deliveries of conventional arms, due to be held in December, these press organs make all sorts of conjectures about the decision to hold these talks in Mexico. Does it not, perhaps, mean that some "Latin American aspect" will dominate the talks exclusively, or almost exclusively? The Washington POST, in D. Oberdorfer's article, for instance, has directly stated that the forthcoming talks are being convened "with the purpose of working out general rules for deliveries of nonnuclear arms to Latin America."

Needless to say attempts to "guess" at the agenda of the future talks based on where the talks will be held are at the least naive. Following such "logic," one can maintain that, inasmuch as the preceding round of talks were held in Helsinki, they so to speak exclusively had a "European aspect." And what can one say, for example, about the talks on banning tests of nuclear weapons being held in Geneva? Well, did these talks not relate to nuclear tests in Switzerland? And how does one determine the agenda of the Soviet-U.S. talks on certain issues on the Indian Ocean, when those same talks took place in strictly "land-locked" Berne?

Of course, particular regional problems are discussed from time to time at talks on limiting supply and sales of conventional weapons, wherever they might be held. But to reduce the whole agenda to no more than a review of these problems is quite wrong.

The issue at the talks is the bridling of the "weapons boom" which represents a serious danger to the cause of detente. Facing those taking part in the talks--and this has on more than one occasion been stressed by the Soviet Union--is above all the important and complex task of devising international criteria which would take into account both the limitation of arms sales and the legitimate interests of the peoples struggling against aggression and for their freedom and independence.

All this, of course, is well known in Washington, all the more strange since it was the Washington POST which came out with conjectures alleging that the agenda of the talks is linked with the place in which they are held. What is this? Simply naivety? Or is there behind the paper's reasoning the intention of certain circles to artificially narrow the agenda of the forthcoming meeting and to "channel" the discussion in only one narrow direction?

The bridling of the "armaments boom" is an important and pressing task. Speculation should have no place in it.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD051900Y Moscow International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Weekly "International Observers Roundtable" program, with Askold Biryukov, Leonid Maksimov and moderator Anatoliy Ovsyannikov--not further identified]

[Text] [Ovsyannikov] Good morning, comrades. The world public is preparing to celebrate the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The press and news agencies are reporting meetings, gatherings and festive concerts dedicated to the glorious date. These reports emphasize the enormous international importance of Great October and indisputable fact of the determining effect of the October ideas on the whole course of human history. The Vietnamese newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN writes that the present October festival is a demonstration both of the might of the entire socialist community and of the unbreakable friendship of the peoples of the Sovi t Union and of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV].

SRV Delegation Visits USSR

In the days preceding the festival, a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP] and SRV Government came to Moscow on an official friendly visit. The Soviet-Vietnamese talks were held at the Kremlin in an atmosphere of cordiality, comradely frankness and mutual respect, with comrades Brezhnev, Kosygin and other Soviet leaders taking part, and, on the Vietnamese side, comrades Le Duan, Pham Van Dong and other leading Vietnamese figures. These talks have shown that relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples have developed successfully, both during the years of heroic struggle to repel imperialist aggression and in the years of reconstruction and of socialist building in the SRV, and that all the prerequisites exist for further widening and deepening Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in all spheres, consolidating internationalist ties between the CPSU and the VCP which play a solidifying role in developing brotherhood, solidarity and cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples.

A number of international problems were also examined at the talks. In particular, negative elements which have emerged in the development of the situation in the Far East and Southeast Asia were noted with concern. The result of the talks between the Soviet and Vietnamese leaders in Moscow is the friendship and cooperation treaty. This is the first document of its kind in the history of Soviet-Vietnamese relations. Its political importance, both for our countries and for the entire socialist community, is very great. This document reflects the further consolidation of relations of fraternal friendship and solidarity between our parties, states and peoples--the result of continuously deepening cooperation between the Soviet Union and Socialist Vietnam in all spheres. The speeches exchanged at the Kremlin dinner by comrades Brezhnev and Le Duan have evoked great response in the socialist countries and throughout the world. Reactions from the press and the progressive world public stress the great international importance of Vietnam's friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, the role of Soviet-Vietnamese relations of brotherhood and friendship as one of the factors in strengthening the socialist community.

[Maksimov] Vietnam is strengthening its fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union and winning more and more new friends while enjoying an ever-increasing international prestige.

Proof of this has been Comrade Pham Van Dong's recent tour of Southeast Asian countries. The documents signed as a result of Comrade Pham Van Dong's visit to Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore map out important measures for fruitful cooperation in the development of commercial, economic and scientific-technical contacts. A special role has been played in the course of the visits by the exchange of opinions on turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, independence, freedom and neutrality, into a zone of stability and prosperity.

Detente, Disarmament Week

There is no doubt that this exchange of opinions was a contribution to the general struggle of the peoples for peace, for deepening detente, for disarmament--a struggle that is being intensified and is increasingly assuming a mass character. I should like to emphasize that on the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, one is particularly conscious of the fact that a world war is no longer inevitable; and the decisive word--decisive, I should say, for humanity--on the question of war and peace was dictated by the October Revolution in the homeland of socialism. The people's support of the struggle for peace, as experience has shown, is very necessary. The Communist Party and the fraternal socialist parties are guided in seeking that support by a very important principle taught by Vladimir Ilich. In a speech literally on the day after Soviet power was proclaimed in which he was giving grounds for adopting the peace decree, Vladimir Ilich said that the peoples must be brought into the decisionmaking on questions of war and peace and he explained that, without that popular support, no lasting peace could be achieved. And it must be said that the last 7 days of October of this year will evidently go down in the history of the people's struggle for peace as the week of action for disarmament. The aim of holding it--as was noted in the message from the UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim--was to express sincere concern about the danger lurking in the uncontrolled conventional and nuclear arms race. And, indeed, the arms race has now reached a point which the world public is increasingly beginning to regard as critical. The arms race--it has to be said--is not only fraught with the danger of a world catastrophe but is already swallowing up vast material resources, which considerably exceed the national income of the developing countries of Asia and Africa. So that, for instance, 60 times more money is spent on training a soldier the techniques of destruction than on teaching a child the science of creation--and that in a world in which nearly 500 million people are still going hungry.

[Ovsyannikov] And, according to UN figures, there are still 800 million illiterate people in the world.

[Maksimov] Quite right. And so it's natural that stopping the arms race is one of the main conditions of solving such acute social and economic problems as inflation, unemployment, the raw materials, energy and environmental protection. All this indicates that the fate of every country, every nation, literally every person--actually, all of mankind--is closely bound to the problem of disarmament. The week of action for disarmament revolved around the demand for a ban on neutron weapon production. The inclusion of the neutron bomb in the military arsenal will give a new boost to the nuclear arms race. It is a threat to the people's peace and security. These words rang out during a torch procession by thousands of marchers organized, as an example, by the Dutch peace supporters. And these popular mass actions have not gone unheeded; they have had their effect on governments. Thus, for example, the Netherlands Government--a country which is part of NATO--has been forced to express officially its concern to the American administration over the President's decision to start production of main neutron weapon components.

The week of action for disarmament showed once again that the problem of curbing the arms race is under the unremitting surveillance of the peace-loving forces, whose word is becoming decisive. This is the most important, and the most urgent, task. This is precisely the thought stressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who noted that international relations are now, at the crossroads leading either to the growth of trust and cooperation, or to the growth of mutual fear, suspicion and stockpiling of arms--roads leading ultimately either to lasting peace or, at best, to a tottering on the brink of war. Detente, Leonid Ilich noted, affords an opportunity to choose the path of peace. To miss that opportunity would be a crime, and the most important and most urgent task now, Leonid Ilich emphasized, is to stop the arms race that has engulfed the world.

[Ovsyannikov] Leonid Maksimovich, while on the subject of the week of action for disarmament, we should also mention the increased activity on the part of disarmament opponents--and of the opponents of disarmament not only in NATO and the United States, but in a few other places, too.

Teng Hsiao-ping in Tokyo

Our listeners know that in Tokyo last week the exchange of instruments of ratification of the Sino-Japanese so-called Peace and Friendship Treaty was carried out. The Peking leaders would like to use this treaty as an instrument of its hegemonistic policy in the Far East and in the area of Southeast Asia. Guided by pathological anti-Sovietism, they crave to attract Japan into the main stream of their policy and to set it against the USSR. With this aim they have not only closed their eyes to the intensification that has been visible recently in Japan's military alliance with the United States which is dangerous to the cause of peace in that region but have strongly encouraged the Japanese militarists.

Askold Aleksandrovich, I would like you to tell us about this in more detail.

[Biryukov] The exchange of ratification documents to the Treaty of Peace and Friendship, which took place in Tokyo a few days ago, ended the 6-year epic of normalizing Japanese-Chinese relations which began in 1972 with the signing of a joint communique in Peking. In connection with the arrival in Japan of Teng Hsiao-ping, one of the most influential Peking leaders, for the ceremony of exchanging documents a real Chinese boom arose in Japan.

A fresh era of Japanese-Chinese relations is opening up, predicted TOKYO SHIMBUN. For the first time since the formation of the PRC, a Chinese leader of the highest rank has come to Japan, wrote ASAHI. Very soon, however, the Japanese were to see for themselves that Teng Hsiao-ping had arrived in Tokyo not only and not so much to turn over for all time the leaf of the tragic past--which was the basis on which the treaty was ratified by Japan--but to influence its policy in the direction in which Peking had attempted to indicate to the Japanese policymakers even during the period when this document was being drawn up.

Then the Chinese euphoria, in the atmosphere in which the first days of the visit had passed, started little by little to evaporate, and it was replaced by anxious reflection as to whether the Japanese leaders had not been too hasty in signing the treaty, giving priority to interests of a transient nature--in foreign policy the striving to outstrip competitors in the struggle for the Chinese market and in domestic policy the design of making political capital on the threshold of the battles for the places of leaders of the ruling party and government and for deputies' seats in parliament--and whether they had not lost sight of the long-term prospect for development in that part of the world and Japan's place in the system of international relations of the future.

[Ovsyannikov] Askold Aleksandrovich, I would like to add that this started with the fact that after his arrival in Japan the visitor from Peking did not trouble himself excessively with Chinese ceremony. Contrary to the claims of his hosts about the peaceful aims achieved by the conclusion of the treaty on normalizing Japanese-Chinese relations, he stated at his very first press conference that the essence of the Chinese-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship is opposition to hegemonism.

[Biryukov] Yes, indeed, at his first press conference Teng Hsiao-ping began trying to convince the Japanese of the real danger of a fresh world war and of the fact that hegemonism--or to translate from Peking's jargon, the Soviet Union--is a real threat to both China and Japan and that the notorious anti-hegemonism article contained in the text of the Peace and Friendship Treaty on Peking's insistence is a declaration of the opposition of China and Japan to attempts by any third countries to establish their hegemony. Further in the comments of the Chinese leader there followed a rejection of detente and disarmament and curtisies in the direction of the Japanese-American military alliance and the further buildup of the muscles of the Japanese armed forces--in other words, a full exposition of the Maoists' provocatory, bellicose course in the international arena.

These utterances disappointed Japan's sweet expectations, SANKEI SHIMBUN was forced to state. Teng Hsiao-ping's support for the Japanese-American security treaty and the buildup of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces ignores the standpoint of Japan itself, the newspaper wrote. China regards the Japanese-Chinese treaty as one that links the safeguarding of China's security with the Japanese-Chinese security treaty. [as heard] however, the newspaper stressed, it is common knowledge that China is expressing support for the Japanese Self-Defense Forces only because it proceeds from its anti-Soviet strategy. Such an interpretation shows, the paper noted, how egotistical China is in its policy. Another Japanese newspaper, TOKYO SHIMBUN, wrote that Teng Hsiao-ping's smiles conceal a global offensive by Peking on Japan in accordance with China's world strategy. China is striving to become closer with Japan and involve it in joint actions against the USSR. In this connevtion ASAHI noted that a heavy load has undoubtedly been hoisted upon the shoulders of Japanese diplomacy.

The load which has been hoisted upon Japan's shoulders by its leaders in concluding an alliance with Peking has indeed proved to be a heavy one.

[Maksimov] Regarding this even some utterances by Fukuda, Japan's prime minister, are indicative. During the opening days of the visit, Prime Minister Fukuda was forced to correct the Peking visitor by stating that the strengthening and development of friendly relations between Japan and China do not at all mean that the two sides have entered into collusion and have established a closed relationship. Moreover, it should not have a harmful influence on relations with third countries. It should not, the Japanese prime minister claimed, but indeed the facts--and there have already been many since the signing of the Japanese-Chinese treaty this August--testify the direct opposite.

[Ovsyannikov] In this connection I should like to stress that during Teng Hsiao-ping's visit fairly typical features of Chinese diplomacy were manifested. The public noted Teng Hsiao-ping's servility when he addressed the Japanese as an advanced nation, thereby striving to attract and secure Japanese capital in order to restore the economy which is in ruins.

[Maksimov] This is all in order to build up military potential.

[Ovsyannikov] Quite right, and the fact that it was this question was not concealed, just as it was not concealed in Western Europe.

Another feature which alerts one is that Teng Hsiao-ping was constantly attempting to openly encourage the Japanese to step up their military cooperation with the United States.

[Biryukov] Indeed, one has to state that as a result of the Chinese-Japanese alliance, the climate in the Far East and Southeast Asia has deteriorated. In some capitals voices have already been heard warning against the possibility of establishing Japanese-Chinese domination over them and pointing to the need for adoption of the necessary measures to defend their interests and strengthen their security. Moreover, in Japan itself, sober-minded people are presently asking themselves if one of the first victims of Chinese expansionism, which the Japanese monopolist circles are intending to feed by helping to increase the industrial and military of China, will be precisely their country.

Middle East, Iran Developments

[Ovsyannikov] We have been speaking about the situation in the Far East. I would also like to mention recent events in the Near and Middle East.

A conference of Arab countries' foreign ministers took place in Baghdad and then the conference of the heads of state and government of Arab countries opened. The aim of these forums is to draw up a program of joint pan-Arab action to counteract the Camp David agreements. As is well known, during the meeting there of Egyptian President as-Sadat, Israeli Prime Minister Begin and U.S. President Carter, so-called framework for an Egyptian-Israeli separate deal was defined. This is now being formulated in Washington, where the latest round of American-Egyptian-Israeli talks, which are being called the Near East Munich, are in progress. The struggle against this deal is entering a decisive phase of the mobilization of all forces opposed to conciliation and capitaulation and an exacerbation of the Near East situation.

This week there have again been turbulent events in Iran. A general strike was announced by Iranian oilworkers. This strike has led to a sharp reduction in oil export from Iran, the second biggest exporter of this strategic raw material in the capitalist world. I would remind our listeners that Iran's daily export of oil is valued by Western experts at $60 million. The strikers have presented a number of demands calling in particular for a lifting of the state of emergency, the release of political prisoners and the prosecution by the courts of officials who have behaved corruptly. A wave of demonstrations and protests is sweeping the country. Our listeners will recall that the first antigovernment actions of this sort began about a year ago. At that time the authorities claimed that communists and Islamic Marxists were to blame--that is, it was easiest and simplest to speak about the hand of Moscow. Well, as time has shown, this hackneyed phrase is no explanation of the situation. It is only intended to conceal the true reasons for the mass actions throughout the country.

Indeed, even with a superficial analysis, the fact is glaringly obvious that representatives of the Islamic clergy are taking part in the turbulent events in Iran. They declare that there is Western dominance, moral degradation and corruption in the country and that the Moslem splinter sect of Bahai's are in power. They want to revive Islamic customs.

But it is not these opponents of the regime who are playing the main role in the antigovernment demonstrations. The Tehran newspaper AYANDEGAN wrote that the clergy's slogans were interwoven with the demands by millions of people for long-needed social, economic and political reforms, including ending arrests of opposition figures and freeing political prisoners. An explosion of popular discontent in the country became inevitable.

The authorities are trying to deal with this explosion by repressive means. The 350,000 strong army, the secret security service Savak, U.S. military advisers and CIA agents have all been sent in to suppress the demonstrations and strikes. It is also noteworthy that, in connection with the recent events in Iran, a U.S. State Department representative stated that Washington was continuing to hold regular contacts with Iranian officials. As the U.S. press notes, Washington's increased attention to this country can be explained by its military-strategic and economic interests in the region of the Persian Gulf and the Near East as a whole. Ten percent of all U.S. oil imports are covered by Iran. Middleton, the New York TIMES' military observer, points out that millions of dollars have been sent to Iran and Saudi Arabia to step up the development of their oil resources and to strengthen their governments with the aid of tanks, missiles and aircraft.

Here is what the French newspaper L'HUMANITE wrote a few days ago. The people of Iran have risen in rebellion. Iranian despotism is being maintained only thanks to foreign support, abundant deliveries of U.S. armaments and thanks to the $40 or $50 billion granted as aid by Washington in the past 6 years alone. The responsibility for the shooting and the bloodshed in Iran the paper stressed, is imperialism's.

UNESCO General Conference

[Maksimov] Anatoliy Ivanovich, you have just mentioned the strike in Iran. I would like to say that this strike of a vast number of Iranian specialists and workers at the Iranian oil fields has led to the halt of oil exports from Iran and this has, apparently, worried the monopolies across the ocean which, as you rightly noted, allocate vast sums for granting Iran military aid.

I would like to dwell on yet another question which has attracted world public attention in the past week. I am referring to the fact that the 20th session of the UNESCO General Conference opened in Paris on 24 October. It is discussing a very wide circle of questions including a number of organizational problems such as the director general's report on the organization's activity and the report on the activity of the UNESCo Executive Council. There is discussion of such questions as UNESCO's contribution to the cause of peace, tasks concerning promoting human rights, eliminating colonialism and racism and questions of mutually advantageous cultural and scientific cooperation as important factos for strengthening peace and cooperation between peoples.

Of course, on the whole the problems with which the UNESCO General Congerence is concerned refer to the specific activity of that organization which is linked with the educational, scientific and cultural development. But at the same time, one must say that the UNESCO General Conference, as the conference of a major international organization, reflects deep concern by wide circles of scientific, cultural and educational figures and cannot leave aside the most pressing problems of today connected with ending the arms race, disarmament, limiting strategic armaments, and so on. Therefore, this question also has been put onto the agenda of the UNESCO General Conference.

[Ovsyannikov] Leonid Maksimovich, one should probably also recall that a very vital question has been put on the agenda of the General Conference session--on regulating the international mass information media.

[Maksimov] Quite correct. This is one of the most vital and topical questions. The session is to discuss and has already practically begun discussion of a draft declaration of basic principles of using the mass information media in the interests of strengthening peace, international mutual understanding, and the struggle against propaganda of war, racism and apartheid. In this sense, it is a question of regulation of the activities of the mass information media in the international sphere. And let us stipulate, right away, that there is no mention of activity in the internal and national spheres which is, naturally, determined by each country's national legislation. Therefore, there can be no question of any interference in the internal affairs, of sovereign states. And if one speaks of the essence of the matter, then the main aim of the regulation is to forbid using the mass information media in interests which are contrary to mankind and peace--that is, not to allow the mass information media to be used to propagandize, say militarism, misanthropy, appeals to violence, immorality and pornography, but to try to concentrate their efforts on noble activities such as are prescribed for them--in the Final Act of the European conference in Helsinki--or to be more precise promoting the deepening of peace and mutual understanding between peoples, the spiritual enrichment of the human personality.

[Ovsyannikov] Leonid Maksimovich, then how is one to explain the opposition of the Western delegations to the adoption of this declaration. For example, the New York TIMES wrote recently that the Western delegations at the Paris conference should let it be clearly understood that they would not accept the proposed declaration on the mass information media in any form. And the London ECONOMIST in its turn wrote: The draft declaration is a direct encroachment on the freedom of the press. What is this about?

[Maksimov] It is all about the approach of Western representatives, which is different in principle, to the question of regulation. They do not wish to lose the monopolistic position which they occupy in questions of dissemination of information, particularly regarding the developing countries.

[Ovsyannikov] A monopolistic position which Finnish President Kekkonen called information imperialism.

[Maksimov] Quite true, in so far as one of the remnants of colonialism is the existence of the domination of precisely the same international imperialist monopolies in the sphere both of international dissemination of information and in their dominance in the mass information organs of developing states. Now the developing countries are talking openly of the need to establish a new world order in the sphere of information which would imply: First, a more just dissemination of information, primarily about the processes in the internal life of the developing states and the dissemination of objective information about international events in developing countries: Second, the establishment of a more balanced exchange of information which should promote, in the opinion of developing countries, the strengthening of mutual contacts and mutual understanding.

As far as the USSR is concerned, our position is absolutely clear, we are in favor of all-round strengthening of cooperation with the developing countries. We support their demands for the just dissemination of information.

We are in favor of granting appropriate material and technical help to young information services of developing states. And we are ready to grant, have granted, are granting and shall grant even more help in the training national journalistic cadres.

[Ovsyannikov] To promote this, a proposal has been introduced at the UNESCO conference to hold an international conference in Tashkent within the framework of this organization on the question of creating national structures of information services and training national journalistic cadres. This Soviet proposal is now meeting with wide support from many countries and from all those who really see the mission of information to be promotion and strengthening of mutual understanding and trust between peoples.

And on this, esteemed comrades, we end our discussion at the roundtable today. Best wishes to you on the coming festival. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OPENS IN VANCOUVER

Brandt Elected Chairman

LD041843Y Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Vancouver, November 4, TASS--The 14th congress of the Socialist International "for peace and development" has opened here. On the agenda are such important international problems as disarmament, the world economy, the situation in Latin America, the Middle East and South Africa. Attending the congress are a hundred delegates from many countries of the world and 50 representatives of various national organizations from Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and Asia.

Willy Brandt was reelected at the congress to the post of chairman of the Socialist International.

Addressing the congress, he stressed the tremendous importance of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation for the cause of world peace. He declared: "I was always confident that detente has no alternative. It is necessary to strengthen and develop the policy of detente, to avoid provocations capable of hurling the world back to the period of dangerous confrontation."

The speaker described the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament and the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms as a positive step in the struggle for peace.

Sorsa Cites Brezhnev Letter

LD051840Y Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Vancouver, November 5, TASS--The congress of the Socialist International here was addressed by Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, who announced that he received a positive reply from the general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, to his proposal to hold an exchange of views on basic disarmament problems. The proposal, which he sent in the capacity of chairman of the Socialist International's working group on disarmament problems, contained the request for such an exchange of views to be held, if possible, in the first half of 1979.

"I am very glad," the Finnish prime minister stressed, "to have received a positive reply from President Leonid Brezhnev". This points to the great interestedness of the Soviet Union in reducing armaments.

In his speech Kalevi Sorsa urged the all-out intensification of the struggle for international detente, stressing that there is no reasonable alternative to detente. The mounting arms race, he said, hinders the improvement of living conditions in all countries, while the stockpiling of nuclear weapons, the threat of their proliferation, the elaboration of new weapons systems--engender the threat of a global conflict.

Palme on South African Regime

LD052310Y Moscow TASS in English 8145 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Vancouver, November 5, TASS--The apartheid regime in the RSA rests on the merciless exploitation of the indigenous African population and aid from Western countries, stated the chairman of the Social Democratic Workers' Party of Sweden Olof Palme, addressing the congress of the Socialist International here. On behalf of the Socialist International, he demanded a complete end to arms exports to the RSA and to foreign investments in that country's economy, and called for stepping up support to SWAPO--the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

HUMAN RIGHTS SESSION VOICES 'SATISFACTION' WITH SOVIET REPORT

LD031453Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent I. Melnikov dispatch: "Defending Human Rights"]

[Text] Geneva, 31 October--In Geneva's Palais des Nations the session of the Human Rights Committee is continuing its work. The report delivered by the USSR met with a positive response from session participants. The answers of N.G. Sudarikov, USSR delegation head, to committee members' questions aroused great interest.

Questions from jurists from Britain, Costa Rica, the GDR, the FRG, Norway, Colombia and other states touched on important problems such as how to achieve equality among nations and nationalities, women's equal rights, protection of people's lives and health and the interrelationship between citizens' individual and collective rights.

The committee members expressed satisfaction with the answers received and commented on their objectivity and detail. The report delivered by the USSR was evidence of our country's desire to pursue an open, constructive and unprejudiced dialog in international arena on all questions, including human rights. A proposal by Sir Vincent Evans is of significance. He deemed it advisable to recommend the Soviet report for UN publication.

U.S. Posture Scored

LD051852Y Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, November 5, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin writes:

The Human Rights Committee ended its fifth session at the Geneva Palace of Nations. One of the points on its agenda was the official presentation by the Soviet Union of a report on how the international covenant on civil and political rights is implemented in the USSR.

The report and accompanying explanations by Soviet delegates were received with satisfaction by committee members and were highly assessed.

It was noted that the Constitution and other Soviet legislative acts reflect and lay down all the provisions of the international covenant concerning the individual's civil and political rights, with emphasis being placed on guarantees for their implementation. It was at the same time stated that some capitalist states, including the United States, whose leaders like to assume the posture of champions of human rights in other countries, have not acceded to the covenant.

The international covenant went into force in March 1976. At the same time a Human Rights Committee was established with the task of watching over the fulfillment of the covenant's provisions in the participating countries and of discussing reports from them. Thus, for more than two years now this prestigious international body is busy ensuring the civil and political rights of men. By evading participation in its activities, the U.S. thereby demonstrates that it is not ready yet for a serious and businesslike discussion of human rights. They apparently realize in Washington that propagandist declarations and groundless attacks on other countries are one thing, while a concrete, factual report to a representative international forum on how human rights are observed and guaranteed in the United States itself, is quite a different matter. It is general knowledge that neither the legislation nor daily practice in the USA remove discrimination on grounds of race, sex and nationality, or the persecution of dissidents, that the U.S. encourages economic political and military support to anti-people dictatorships in Latin American countries and to racist regimes in the south of Africa.

ENVOY CITED ON USSR INITIATIVE ON NONNUCLEAR STATES' SECURITY AID

LD031323Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent T. Kolsenichenko, Ye. Rusakov report : "Broad Support for Soviet Initiative"]

[Excerpt] New York, 31 October--The UN General Assembly First Committee has embarked on the examination of one of the main questions on the agenda--the Soviet initiative on the conclusion of an international convention on strengthening guarantees of security for nonnuclear states.

The Soviet initiative aroused great interest in the Assembly. During the general debates and in discussing the first item on the agenda in the First Committee representatives of socialist states, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Argentina, Pakistan, Finland and other countries declared their support for the Soviet proposal. Delegates put forward many interesting and concrete considerations on the draft convention.

Opening discussion in the First Committee, O.A. Troyanovskiy, permanent USSR representative at the United Nations, stressed that the conclusion of an international convention on strengthening guarantees of security for nonnuclear states would help decrease the danger of a nuclear conflict and restrict the areas of possible use of nuclear weapons. The new Soviet initiative is put forward with consideration for the nonnuclear states' deep interest in their security being guaranteed against nuclear attack, the Soviet representative noted. The Soviet Union understands the nonnuclear states' desire to obtain international law-based guarantees of the nonuse of nuclear weapons against them, proceeding on the basis that states which renounce the production and acquisition of nuclear weapons and do not permit them to be deployed on their territory are making a substantial contribution to preventing proliferation of nuclear weapons and eliminating the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war.

The most useful and effective solution to the problem of protecting nonnuclear states against the use of nuclear weapons against them would be for nuclear states to adopt a commitment on agreed guarantees enshrined in an international agreement, the Soviet delegate stressed.

Soviet Proposal Discussed

LD031034Y Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 3, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The Soviet proposals on the strengthening of guarantees of security of non-nuclear states is widely supported by the international community. This is shown by the discussion on this proposal that is under way in the First, Political and Security, Committee of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Soviet initiative was assessed by Spain's representative E. de Leiglesia as a constructive one. The proposal of the USSR to conclude an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of security of non-nuclear countries meets, above all, the interests of non-nuclear countries that constitute the overwhelming majority of the international community and consolidates the efforts aimed at preventing the spread of mass destruction weapons, E. de Leiglesia said. It is important that all states having nuclear weapons should sign such a convention, he stressed.

The convention that imposes commitments on all states is a positive step in the efforts to ensure internationnal security, said Syria's representative Sami Glayel. He pointed to the important role of the convention in strengthening the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Welcoming the Soviet proposal, Angola's Permanent Representative at the United Nations Elisio de Figueriedo stressed that his country, just as many other developing countries, cannot devote all its energy and all its resources to solving the task of reconstruction of economy as long as there exists a threat of nuclear attack. Young independent African countries are threatened with racist white-minority Pretoria regime that is closely connected with imperialism and is NATO's ally. This is why Angola assesses very highly the international guarantees of security against a nuclear attack, guarantees which the Soviet Union suggests to agree on.

The speech of the Chinese representative contrasted sharply to the businesslike tone of the discussion of the Soviet initiative. It contained demagogical statements and groundless accusations against the USSR and other socialist countries. Touching upon this speech, Mongolia's representative Dugersurengivn Erdembileg stressed that China persists in its negative stand on all the cordial questions of disarmament. This obstructionist approach to a topical question of reaching an international agreement on strengthening of guarantees of security of non-nuclear states does not meet their wishes and interests, contradicts the efforts of peoples toward consolidation of peace and international security. The Mongolian delegation, R. Erdembileg said, regards the Soviet initiative as an example of a realistic approach to the implementation of important recommendations of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament.

Debate Ends

LD041122Y Moscow TASS in English 0831 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] New York, November 4, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The seven-day long debate on the Soviet proposal to conclude an international convention on strengthening security guarantees for non-nuclear states has wound up at the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly.

The course of the debate with the participation of more than 50 countries has shown that an overwhelming majority of members of the international community evaluate the Soviet initiative as a timely and important step directed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war, at creating a favourable political atmosphere for taking effective measures for the reduction and in the long-run liquidation of nuclear weapons arsenals.

The speeches by plenipotentiary representatives of the UN member countries also indicate that the international community on the whole shows great responsiblity in its attitude to the decisions of the special session on disarmament of the UN General Assembly, which called for strengthening security guarantees for non-nuclear states.

Finnish representative Blomberg pointed to the important role, which the convention is called upon to play in preventing the proliferation of the most terrible mass destruction weapon and in establishing non-nuclear zones. The Soviet initiative deserves a closest study.

The stand of the American [and] British representatives profoundly disappointed an overwhelming majotity of members of the international community, as the statements earlier made by Britain and the USA as regards non-use by them of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states contained such stipulations that actually render them worthless.

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON UNESCO'S ROLE SUBMITTED BY USSR

LD031455Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Kharlanov report: "UNESCO Session"]

[Text] Paris, 31 October--The 20th UNESCO General Conference session is continuing its work in the UNESCO building.

The Soviet representative I.N. Zemskov, chairman of the Soviet Commission for UNESCO Affairs and USSR deputy foreign minister, spoke at the plenary session. UNESCO's varied activity, the Soviet delegate pointed out, cannot fail to reflect the important processes taking place in the world which are setting mankind ever newer problems awaiting immediate solution. In the present era there is no more burning problem than halting of the arms race and the transition to disamrmaent.

The draft resolution on UNESCO's role in creating favorable public opinion for the halting of the arms race submitted by the Soviet Union at the present session is designed to develop further the corresponding resolution of the previous session of the general conference and, the main thing, it accords with mankind's most sacred aspirations.

The ending of the arms race and the transition to real disarmament, the Soviet delegate stated, will help to resolve an important task like the restructuring of international economic relations on a just, equal basis. That is the main aim of the draft resolution submitted by the USSR on questions of UNESCO's contribution to the cause of peace and its tasks in promoting the implementation of human rights and the liquidation of colonialism and racism.

Representatives Support Draft

LD050040Y Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Paris, November 4, TASS--The general political debate continues at the 20th session of UNESCO's General Conference.

The head of the delegation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic Vladimir Kravets stressed that disarmament has become the key question of international development and pointed to the great importance of the draft resolution "UNESCO's role in shaping public opinion favouring ending of the arms race and transition to disarmament" that was submitted to the session. He called on the conference to approve the draft resolution on UNESCO's contribution to safeguarding peace and UNESCO's tasks in the exercise of human rights and liquidation of colonialism and racism that was tabled on the initiative of the delegations of the USSR, the Ukraine and Belorussia. The Ukraine's delegate condemned attacks on UNESCO made in the West because of the fact that this international organization adopts decisions in favour of consolidation of peace and international security, disarmament and decolonisation.

UNESCO is called upon to play an important role in consolidation of peace, detente and disarmament, in respect for sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs of states, said Poland's representative Eugenia Krassowska. She said Poland supports the draft declaration on the basic principles of using the mass media for consolidation of peace and international understanding and for combatting war propaganda, racism and apartheid.

This draft resolution was also supported by representatives of the Seychelles, Burundi, GDR, Hungary. Colombia's delegate pointed in this connection to an urgent need to liquidate the present monopoly of Western countries in the sphere of information which would promote UNESCO's actions against colonialism and racism, for establishment of the new international economic order. Describing racism as disgrace of the twentieth century, Gabon's representative Jean-Boniface Assele came out for the draft resolution on UNESCO's role in shaping the public opinion favouring ending of the arms race and transition to disarmament. UNESCO's aim is to promote preservation and consolidation of world peace, said representative of the Central African Empire Jean-Claude Kazagui. He declared for ending the arms race and for stepping up the struggle against racism and colonialism.

UN BODY CONDEMNS WEST FOR COOPERATION WITH S. AFRICA

LD041750Y Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 4, TASS--Western powers, which continue political, diplomatic, economic and military cooperation with the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, have been resolutely denounced by the international community. A resolution, adopted by the U.N. General Assembly's Fourth Committee (trusteeship, including non-selfgoverning territories), which was backed by 87 states, points out that the present activities of foreign economic and financial circles in the south of Africa are one of the main obstacles to attainment of political independence and also to the use of natural resources of those territories by the native population.

The resolution resolutely denounces the conspiracy of France, FRG, Israel and the United States with South Africa in the nuclear sphere and calls upon all the states to refrain from direct or indirect transfer to the racist white minority regime in the Republic of South Africa of units that can enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment. The resolution urges all the states to take effective measures to put an end to military and financial aid to the racists who use it for suppressing national liberation movements. Only Western powers--the United States, Britain, France and the FRG voted against the resolution.

UNITED STATES

SENTENCING OF SOVIET DIPLOMATS 'PREMEDITATED PROVOCATION'

LD032132Y Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow television commentator Dmitriy Morozov has described the FBI case against Soviet diplomats Enger and Chernyayev as a frameup. They have been sentenced to 50 years in prison on charges of conspiring against the United States, charges not proved in court.

Soviet diplomat Zinyakin, who was with Enger and Chernyayev at the time of their arrest, said in the same television program that the FBI agents had tried to plant compromising material on them. Commentator Morozov summed up the case as a premeditated provocation aimed at worsening American-Soviet relations and called for the release of the Soviet diplomats.

USSR Embassy Protests

LD040758Y Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 4, TASS--As it was already reported, Soviet diplomats, members of the staff of the United Nations Secretariat V.A. Enger and R.P. Chernyayev were illegally arrested in the USA some time ago and put on trial. Though it is obvious that the charges against them are groundless, a U.S. court sentenced them a few days ago to a prison term of 50 years.

In this connection the USSR Embassy in Washington on behalf of the Soviet Government declared to the United States Government that this decision of the U.S. court, just as the entire farce of a trial, is an act of gross arbitrariness which is incompatible with generally recognized international norms and with normal relations among states. It was clear from the very start and was confirmed by the farce of the trial that this is nothing else but a premediated provocation of the U.S. governmental special services. Thus, the actions taken with regard to V.A. Enger and R.P. Chernyayev, the "case" fabricated against them, cannot be assessed in any other way but as a deliberate step with the purpose of damaging relations between the USSR and the USA.

The statement stresses that the U.S. Government must be aware of what responsibility it assumes by condoning arbitrariness of U.S. special services and those forces in the United States that are doing everything to frustrate the process of detente, in relations between the two countries.

Making a resolute protest against the unlawful sentences passed on Soviet diplomats the Soviet side insists that the Government of the United States must take immediate measures to close the case and must enable V.A. Enger and R.P. Chernyayev to return home.

STATE DEPT OFFICIAL THANKS USSR FOR RESCUING AIRMEN

LD031528Y Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 3, TASS--K. Brown, a spokesman of tne U.S. State Department, expressed appreciation to the Soviet Government and of crew members of the Soviet trawler for rescuing American airmen. He said that the American airmen, who had been picked up by the Soviet refrigerator trawler Mys Senyavin off the Kamchatka shores, were handed over to the U.S. authorities. They were flown from Khabarovsk to Japan and are now in the care of American officials. K. Brown stressed that according to reports the rescued crew feel well.

As was reported earlier, the Soviet seamen rescued ten crew members of an American naval plane which had special equipment and which crashed at sea. The rescue operation took place in the conditions of very high seas and poor visibility. The American airmen were given urgent medical assistance and measures were taken to bring them home. Upon their arrival in Japan the rescued crew members expressed once more gratitude to the Soviet trawler's crew, stressing that the Soviet seamen were risking their lives to save them. Lieutenant Edward Kaylro said at the Japanese airport that the American airmen were treated very well, as if they were Soviet citizens.

AMERICANS WANT NEW SALT AGREEMENT, END TO ARMS RACE

LD031500Y Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 3, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports: The broad circles of the American public advocate termination of the dangerous arms race, the earliest attainment of a Soviet-American agreement on limitation of strategic offensive armaments.

Large trade union organizations of the country have come out in support of the negotiations on strategic arms limitation, for reduction of military expenditures of the United States. To cut huge military expenditures and to restrain the strategic arms race is the best way to curb the inflation, says a statement of Treasurer-Secretary of the united electrical, radio and machine workers of America B. Brook.

The U.S. Government and Congress should work towards an agreement on the strategic arms limitation and channel the money, spent for military programmes, for the construction of dwellings, improvement of the public transport system, environmental protection, said chairman of the international association of machinists and aerospace workers, W. Winpisinger. If the military industry and associated industries are geared to civilian production, this will help provide a greater number of jobs for the Americans, to alleviate the burden of economic disorders brought forth by the wasteful and unproductive arms race.

The editorial article of the BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS says it is necessary that the U.S. leaders and the people should be most clearly aware of realities of the present nuclear equilibrium. The interests of survival of mankind insistently call for termination of the reckless competition both in quantitative buildup of armaments and means of their delivery and in their qualitative perfection. The Center for Defence Information, the influential organization of opponents of the arms race, has strongly criticized the buildup of the U.S. nuclear potential. The production of new types of weapons, the center points out, hampers the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, is a heavy burden to bear on the American economy. The Soviet Union and the United States already now have the multiple destruction potential, and a nuclear war would be a holocaust for both countries.

The pronouncements of many politicians and public leaders of the United States in favour of the earliest attainment of a Soviet-American accord on strategic arms limitation are indicative of the sentiments of the overwhelming majority of the population. As is shown by public opinion polls, writes the newspaper DAILY WORLD, more than 80 per cent of the Americans stand most resolutely for such an accord. The testimony, of this are also numerous letters from Americans to newspapers. A New York POST reader from Campbell, State of New York, D. Dudley calls for the earliest conclusion of an agreement on strategic arms limitation and denounces attempts to get at the negotiations with the Soviet Union unilateral advantages for the United States, above all in the military sphere. Such a course, he points out, would only lead to escalation of the endless arms race.

VANCE PRESS CONFERENCE ON SALT, MIDEAST, PRC

LD041834Y Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 4, TASS--A press conference of the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has been held here. Touching upon the Soviet-American talks on strategic arms limitation, he said that this is a vitally important and a very difficult negotiation. It affects the most fundamental interests of the two nations involved. We have been slowly making progress in resolving the issues which separate the two countries, Cyrus Vance said. We have left a handful of issues, and we hope that we will in the near future be able to resolve those issues as well. What we are looking for is an agreement which will protect our interests and which [as received] I know the Soviet Union wishes to protect their interests as well. Therefore, the secretary of state went on to say, we should proceed carefully, methodically and one-by-one remove these issues, until we reach the common objective which we clearly both share--namely, to achieve a sound and equitable treaty.

Cyrus Vance was asked a number of questions on negotiations in Washington, conducted under the U.S. auspices by Israel and Egypt, trying to conclude a separate deal in circumvention of the interests of other Arab countries. From Cyrus Vance's answers it was clear that the United States has not given up the attempts to split the united front of Arab countries which come out against the Camp David deal, specifically to draw Jordan and "moderate" Palestinians into the separate negotiations. Answering the question on the U.S. policy with relation to Western countries' deliveries of arms to Peking, the secretary of state has said that the United States does not intend to, nor will it, sell weapons to China. Insofar as other Western nations are concerned, he said, this is a matter which each of them must decide for itself.

CASE OF EX-S. VIETNAMESE OFFICIAL RECALLS U.S. 'CRIME'

LD032020Y Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The United States immigration authorities are considering withdrawing the residence permit given to former South Vietnamese police chief, General Nguyen Loan. Ten years ago he was photographed in Saigon in the act of shooting a prisoner in the head. Our observer Igor Dmitriyev has this to say: One of the first Americans to spring to the defense of General Loan was former Commander in Chief of the U.S. forces in Vietnam, General William Westmoreland. True, General Westmoreland said he personally was shocked by the execution which in his view did not conform to the rules of the war. But he added that General Loan acted under great stress, and therefore, the Immigration Department should examine all the aspects of the case before making its decision. Let's do some examination ourselves. The execution of a Vietnamese prisoner was indeed a crime. But so was the My Lai massacre of dozens of South Vietnamese by Lieutenant Calley and his men. In fact, there were no rules in that war for the U.S. troops headed by General Westmoreland. Cluster bombs, napalm, and defoliants dropped on villages and towns of Vietnam by American pilots were said to have turned huge areas into moonscapes. Vietnamese prisoners were thrown out of helicopters by mixed South Vietnamese and American crews. The liberated areas were full of (?plastic) bombs disguised as toys maiming children when they picked them up to play in those rare moments when fighting and bombing receded. In fact, every day of America's presence in Vietnam was a crime, and not only because of tremendous casualties. Constant reshuffles in the South Vietnamese military command and political quarters meant that Washington was least of all concerned with defending freedom, but sought to preserve its control of a large part of Vietnam for its own purposes.

Wasn't it a crime then to fight a people who wanted to see their homeland a united and independent nation? General Westmoreland seems to have sprung to the defense of a war criminal because no investigation of even an isolated episode of the Vietnam war is acceptable to the U.S. brass. To investigate the case of Nguyen Loan would almost automatically implicate General Westmoreland and the U.S. high command. It would bring into the focus of the public in the United States and the rest of the world an agonizing decade of wanton killing and destruction committed by the U.S. troops in Vietnam. And this is definitely inopportune now that Washington is trying to pose as a champion of human rights.

CHIEF TRADE NEGOTIATOR STRAUSS TO TOUR WEST EUROPE

LD032128Y Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 3, TASS--It was announced here that U.S. chief trade negotiator R. Strauss will tour a number of countries of Western Europe, will hold talks with representatives of France, the FRG, Denmark, will visit Brussels to meet representatives of the Common Market. It is reported that during the visit he will explain to the United States partners the program of the White House aimed at propping up the dollar. The visit of R. Strauss is regarded here as another attempt of the United States to bring pressure on its trading partners and to achieve from them concessions so as to expand U.S. exports.

AMERICANS HAVE LOST TRUST IN ELECTION CAMPAIGN PROMISES

LD050714Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Commentary by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] With congressional elections coming up next week in America the politicians who hope to get elected are doing what they always do at such a time: promising, promising everything under the sun. So perhaps it would be well to recall what was promised 2 years ago. The main promise was to slow down inflation and reduce unemployment to a minimum. The promises were never kept as you know only too well.

The election system in America is often held up as an example of true democracy. But it seems it would be more proper to say that American elections serve as a coverup of what has become a system of deceiving the voters. If, year after year promises given in election campaigns so glibly, what sort of democracy is that? The American news media have much to say about the work of the outgoing 96th Congress. They commend it for a number of laws enacted largely at the 11th hour, one restricting wiretapping and other forms of electronic surveillance, another abolishing government regulations of airline companies, still another laying down a code of behavior for officials and a law upholding the government's right to presidential documents. I leave it to you to evaluate the significance of these documents, but it seems to me the law on presidential documents can hardly be seen as an (?act that responds to the vital needs) of Americans. I get the impression from conversations I've had with ordinary people in America that unemployment and runaway inflation are matters that trouble Americans much more. Administration officials understand this. President Carter, in his TV appearance a few days ago, called inflation America's most serious domestic problem, one that had long threatened the nation's economic growth. He admitted the government had tried to control inflation but without success. Earlier presidents, too, promised the Americans to settle up with inflation. Promises came from Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, and each one in turn finally had to admit he hadn't kept the promise. President Carter says his administration is trying to control inflation.

It is hard to judge because during his first 2 years the Administration did not spell out any anti-inflation program, and the program it now presents to the public is seen by experts as nothing very promising. Alan Greenspan, who presided over the economic council during the Ford administration, views it as a temporary subterfuge that will only widen the credibility gap. He says the chances of solving the problem of inflation are nil. Greenspan sees a very real threat of an economic recession in the United States in 1979 or 1980.

Many Republican candidates have been trying to make political capital by criticizing the Democrats, but as far as I can judge neither the Republican Party nor any of its candidates goes farther than this criticism. The Republicans seem to have no program of their own to stop the menacing rise in prices. In fact the Democrats and Republicans have turned this highly sensitive problem into a political football and neither party gives any thought to doing something about the high cost of living. No American publication to my knowledge has suggested that inflation can never be stopped unless the government stops spending billions on the arms buildup. There is no mention of this either in the Administration's much-publicised anti-inflation program. Instead, the government's plans for the next financial year calls for a further increase in the Pentagon budget. It would seem obvious that such a waste of taxpayers' money not only may have a dangerous consequence for world politics but is an economic burden that stimulates inflation. Yet, both Democrat and Republican politicians try to make the American voter believe there is no direct connection between the Administration's heavy military spending and the runaway inflation.

Another of the Democrats' promises in the 1976 election was to reduce the spending on the swollen Administration bureaucracy. A few days ago President Carter signed an order setting up a national council on labor productivity. The drop in productivity seems to be troubling the Administration, but many American experts question that setting up another bureaucratic agency is going to solve the problem. New agencies appear in Washington one after the other. The Philadelphia CURRENT BUSINESS REVIEW points out that in the last 15 years or so the number of federal agencies for government regulations has grown by nearly one-half to reach a total of 83. I don't pretend to judge whether these agencies are needed: I only wish to note that the promise to reduce the swelling government machinery is another election promise that hasn't been kept. If were were to list all the promises that both Democrats and Republicans have made in the election campaign over the past decade, we would have a document that speaks volumes for American democracy. Obviously millions of Americans have lost their trust in election promises. Otherwise why do more and more stay away from the polls on voting day?

U.S. REFUSES TO GRANT ENTRY VISA TO CANADIAN CP LEADER

LD050017Y Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 4, TASS--Official Washington refuses for several months now to issue an entry visa to William Kashtan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada. The newspaper DAILY WORLD points out in this connection that such discriminatory actions contradict the norms of international law and the agreements concluded between the United States and Canada on visits of citizens of the two countries. Furthermore, this runs counter to the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. The newspaper recalls that the American authorities have never prevented visits to the country of leaders of repressive and dictatorial regimes. It is common knowledge that Ian Smith, head of the unawful Rhodesian regime, visited the United States but recently. This visit triggered off broad protests and indignation not only in the United States but in many other countries, too.

MITIN, KORNILOV ON SCHLESINGER'S VISIT TO CHINA

Mitin Commentary

OW031135Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 2 Nov 78 OW

[Mitin commentary]

[Text] Schlesinger is visiting China again. In the fall of 1976 he visited China as U.S. defense secretary. Today he is secretary of energy in the Carter administration. Because of his present position, the Peking authorities are inviting him to visit China's oilfields and refineries, including Taching Oilfield.

The Washington POST thinks the motive for his visit concerns policy and energy. The Chinese people welcome Schlesinger's visit and regard it as a prelude to U.S. technical assistance in developing China's petroleum resources. In the Washington POST article on Schlesinger's visit to China, there is something worth your attention. The paper wrote: Some U.S. oil companies are holding talks with China to discuss possible rights to prospect and extract oil in China. Let us analyze the truth behind this situation. When a county agrees to grant this right to a foreign capitalist company, it will give that company lease rights. In other words, foreign capitalists will be able to grab profits from the country's oil-producing regions. By the way, I would like to point out that your country became a semicolony in the past precisely because Chinese reactionary rulers gave that right to capitalists from Britain, France, the United States and other countries. The colonialists had to use guns to obtain the right to plunder China's natural resources. What is the present situation? What makes the Peking leaders give such favorable consideration to this unreasonable demand of the monopoly-capitalists? The Western countries call it "fight for a piece of delicious cake--China." Is China doing this to meet a certain need? Yes, but a special one. China is not doing something to satisfy the urgent need of the Chinese working people despite the fact that their living standard is among the world's lowest. Mao Tse-tung's successors today want to militarize the whole country. They want to acquire modern armaments, turning China into the superpowers' instrument for enforcing pressure and blackmail on other countries. The Peking leaders think that a specific way to achieve these objectives is to buy a large quantity of weapons and production technology from Western countries and Japan. Modern weapons are very expensive. For instance the "Eagle," a single military aircraft which Peking has long wanted to obtain, is worth about $15 million. Japan's Tokyo SHIMBUN said recently: Peking obviously does not have such money in its national treasure. Peking does not even have the money to buy other weapons and technology from capitalist countries. What can it do? Borrow money? Banks in Western countries and Japan extend loans only to those they believe are solvent. The Chunghanhai leaders are giving the creditors a vague guarantee to pay the debt with good quality raw materials, but these raw materials remain underground, awaiting exploitation. On this basis, the selfish monopoly capitalists will naturally demand a business setup to which they are long accustomed, similar to the ones they have established with the subservient governments of some Asia, African and Latin American countries. What the monopoly capitalists demand are neocolonialist prerogatives and preferential positions to exploit the land in China which will guarantee them profits. They are not at all concerned about China's four modernizations.

Various indications that the Chinese leaders are willing to meet the monopoly capitalists' demand exist--the Washington POST commentary on Schlesinger's visit to China is a clear proof of this.

Kornilov Commentary

LD041218Y Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

["J. Schlesinger In Peking: Following In Brzezinski's Footstep?"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 4, TASS--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes: The official visit to the PRC of J. Schlesinger, former Pentagon chief and now U.S. energy secretary, is drawing to an end. The well-informed American WALL STREET JOURNAL points out that the political significance of the visit outweighs the significance of any technical agreements to be concluded in Peking.

One can judge precisely what "political aspects" of American-Sino relations were discussed by the high-ranking representatives of Washington and the Maoists from the statement by Schlesinger himself, who said at a reception in Barhin that the might of China is extremely important for the United States. Commenting on this statement, the Washington POST evaluates it as a veiled warning to Peking as regards "Soviet aggression", stressing that "warnings" of this kind are welcomed in Peking. Talking with Schlesinger, the Peking leaders stressed their intention to accelerate the so-called programme of "four modernisations" of China envisaging in the first place a modernisation of that country's aggressive military-economic potential.

Characteristically, the American press, too, laid a stress in its commentaries on Schlesinger's visit to the PRC not only on and even not so much on questions pertaining to cooperation between the two countries in the energy field as on the fact that the Maoists have used the visit of the American energy secretary in order to stress once again their course for war preparations, their intention to build up the country's military potential speedily while basing themselves on the aid of definite circles in the West. It is noted in this connection that according to the Washington STAR, Schlesinger visited a number of military installations in the country's north-east, to which, as the newspapet writes, Peking attaches a particularly important role in case of a conflict between the USSR and China.

Touching upon the question of why the Maoists are showing "special attention" to J. Schlesinger, the press points out, that this high-ranking emissary of Washington proved to be, while he held the post of U.S. defence secretary, as an opponent of positive measures directed at curbing the arms race, at deepening detente and at the same time as an "advocate of rapprochement" with Peking. Observers are recalling the statement made by Schlesinger in an interview with the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT journal in 1975, in which he noted that China had a stake in maintaining "warm enough" relations with the USA and openly said that the Chinese no longer considered the Americans to be the main threat to their existence, but see in the USA a useful counterbalance to the Soviet Union.

Commenting on Schlesinger's visit to the PRC, the WALL STREET JOURNAL points out that this visit is a follow-up to the trip to China made in May of this year by Presidential National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski. The latter is known to advocate zealously during his visit to China "cooperation" between the USA and China on an anti-Soviet basis.

It is noteworthy that a number of French press media, which reported on the red carpet reception given to the U.S. Energy Secretary J. Schlesinger in Peking, pointed out that the "special attention" of the Maoists to this representative of Washington's administration is explained by the quite definite trend of his political views. The very Schlesinger's visit to Peking is no accident, the newspaper LE MATIN stresses. Schlesinger is liked by the Chinese leaders because of his hard line against the USSR, when he still held the post of the Pentagon chief.

USSR-POLISH AGREEMENT ON TU COOPERATION SIGNED

LD050043Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] "An agreement on the further development of cooperation between Soviet and Polish trade unions was signed in Moscow today, by Kruczek, member of the PZPR Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Poland, and Shibayev., chairman of AUCCTU. After the signing ceremony, our correspondent Andrey (Starshnivov) interviewed Comrade Kruczek, who said in part: "[Begin recording in Polish fading into Russian translation] The agreement just signed is of great importance. Cooperation between Soviet and Polish trade unions makes a substantial contribution to the strengthening of fraternal friendship. The signing occurred the eve of two great festivals: the Great October anniversary and the 60th anniversary of the restoration of Polish independence. The USSR and Poland are true and sincere friends. Poland owes many of its successes to Soviet aid. Congratulations on the longest-ever space flight. Poland is now a space power too--thanks to the USSR. Congratulations on the October anniversary, and best wishes from the fraternal Polish people. [In Russian:] "May peace live forever, may there always be sunshine!" [end recording]

Kapitonov, Kirilenko Receive Kruczek

LD050048Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Kirilenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, and Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, today received Kurczek, member of the Politburo of the PZPR CC and chairman of the Central Council of the Federation of Trade Unions in Poland, who is in the USSR at its invitation. During the talks, which occurred in an atmosphere of cordiality and comradely friendship, they discussed issues relating to Soviet and Polish trade unions, as well as some urgent problems of international worker and trade union movements.

The talks were attended by AUCCTU Chairman Shibayev, as well as the Polish ambassador in the USSR, Olszewski.

Today the delegation left for home.

MOSCOW CEREMONY MARKS POLISH INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

LD032354Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Representatives of the Soviet public today marked the 60th anniversary of the restoration of Poland's state independence.

Taking part in a function held on the occasion in Moscow's Friendship House were Polyakov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Shitikov, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society and chairman of the Soviet of Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Olszewski, the Polish ambassador, and others.

The speakers noted that the victory of the October Socialist Revolution, the Polish people's national liberation struggle and the Soviet Union's internationalist policy constituted the determining conditions inthe restoration of Poland's independence.

HUSAK, STROUGAL ADDRESS CSSR ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD031133Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Prague, 27 October, TASS--A meeting was held in Prague Castle today to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Czechoslovak Republic and the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak Federation.

Opening the meeting, G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, noted the emergence of the Czechoslovak state as an important event in the history of the Czech and Slovak peoples. He stressed the tremendous significance of the ideas of Great October for the struggle of the country's working class for social progress and state independence.

The CPCZ has played an outstanding role in the country's historical development, Husak said. The CPCZ has become the genuine leader of the working class and a conscious revolutionary force in the struggle for the working people's rights, in defense of independent Czechoslovakia, in the struggle against fascist occupiers and for the restoration of the Czechoslovak state and its progressive foreign policy.

We are rightly proud of our successes in building a developed socialist society, Husak said. Today socialist Czechoslovakia and its independence are guaranteed by the alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries. Conditions have been created in the CSSR for peaceful countries. Conditions have been created in the CSSR for peaceful labor, comprehensive development and a happy life for the broadest strata of the population. All nations and nationalities are on an equal footing.

L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Government, delivered a report at the meeting. Great October, he said, had a tremendous influence on the upsurge of the Czechoslovak people's class and national liberation struggle and on their achievement of state independence.

He then described the essence of the bourgeois Czechoslovak republic, which remained a state of social oppression with all the negative traits inherent in capitalism--crises, unemployment and a working class without political rights. He noted the negative consequences of the country's orientation toward the Western powers which culminated tragically in the Munich Diktat and the fascist occupation of the country.

We will never forget, Strougal said, that it was the heroic Soviet Union that made the decisive contribution to our liberation from Hitlerite bondage and to the restoration of our state sovereignty. The USSR bore the main burden of the worldwise struggle against the dark forces of fascism and its people made the greatest sacrifices in order finally to rout them. Victorious February 1948 saw the end of the struggle for the working people's social and political rights, to guaratnee our peoples' freedom, for the security and independence of our state.

However, the speaker pointed out, in 1968 rightwing, antisocialist forces, backed by foreign reaction, launched a broad coordinated offensive against the revolutionary gains of our working class and working people. But thanks to international assistance from the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, the counterrevolutionary attempt was thwarted and socialism's positions in our country were upheld.

To the historic credit of the new CPCZ leadership, headed by comrade Husak, it found and pursued a principled way out of the crisis and gave the party and society correct orientation for future development of socialism in the CSSR based on utilization of our internal forces and means and on sound alliance and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, primarily the USSR. During the seventies, when fulfilling the decisions of the 14th and 15th CPCZ congresses, results have been achieved in our country permitting the description of this period as the most successful in the history of the building of socialism in Czechoslovakia.

Our country's strength and potential are augmented by its membership in the socialist community, the speaker noted. The policy aimed at deepening the alliance, friendship and cooperation with all fraternal countries is for us a tested, constant principle. Our experience has fully confirmed that all we have achieved in the development of our economy is inextricably linked with the Soviet Union, with the broad and constantly growing cooperation among the socialist community countries.

GIEREK ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON SOCIOECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD031557Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 31 October--The enhancing of all-round economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries is of fundamental significance for the successful implementation of our plans, E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR CC, stated. He was speaking at an all-Poland conference of leaders of party, state and economic organs held in Warsaw. Issues of Poland's socioeconomic development in the current year, as well as the main directions of the national economic plan for 1979, were discussed at the conference.

The results of the country's development in the seventies, Gierek said, are marked by a rise in the people's living standard, an improvement in working conditions, production modernization and a rise in Poland's prestige in the international arena. In the next few years we will continue the country's rapid and harmonious development. The first secretary of the PZPR CC dwelt on the most important tasks facing the country's national economy, stressing the need to increase production efficiency and product quality.

YUGOSLAV SEPARATISTS SENTENCED IN ZAGREB

LD032059Y Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, November 3, TASS--According to TANJUG, the district court in Zagreb sentenced to different terms of imprisonment a group of five Yugoslav citizens for hostile activities and propaganda against Yugoslavia, and for the import into the country of hostile propaganda materials. The conspirators were planning a forceful separation of Croatia from Yugoslavia. To implement their plans, they established contacts with terrorist immigrant organizations abroad and received their tasks from these organizations for waging hostile activities against Yugoslavia.

KIRILENKO RECEIVES OUTGOING YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR SMOLE

LD032220Y Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Andrey Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of the Central Committee, today received Joze Smole, SFRY ambassador to the Soviet Union, in connection with his forthcoming departure for home. Kirilenko and Smole held talks in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

SOVIET WRITERS EXCLUDED FROM BRUSSELS SCI-FI CONGRESS

LD032025Y Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 3, TASS--The fourth "Eurocon" (European Congress), uniting professional science-fiction writers from European countries, now in session in Brussels, is for the first time in its history holding its deliberations without Soviet participants, without its president. The fact is that the Belgian congress organisers have taken steps to prohibit to Soviet writers entry to Belgium without any justification adduced which made their participation in the work of the congress impossible.

Eurocon's president Yeremey Parnov in an interview with a TASS correspondent has, on behalf of the Soviet writers, expressed protest against these discriminatory measures. He has also expressed his regret over the fact that the organisation's vice president, Polish writer Ceslaw Hruszewski and the general secretary, Hungarian science-fiction writer Peter Kucka had not received official invitation to attend the congress.

At the same time Yeremey Parnov expressed surprise over the fact that the Belgian organisers had deemed it fit to invite to the congress as a "guest of honour from Eastern Europe," political slanderer Aleksandr Zinoyyev who has nothing in common with literature in general or with science fiction.

Such steps on the part of the Belgian organisers, Parnov stressed, clearly aim at giving the Brussels meeting a character alien to the Eurocon traditions. This writers' organisation is called upon to develop contacts between writers and publishers and to contribute to an exchange of ideas between them. It is also called upon to preserve the purity of science fiction guarding it against the spirit of hostility, war and violence.

The unseemly posture with regard to Soviet writers runs counter to the Helsinki decisions aimed at widening contacts between West and East, Yeremey Parnov said in conclusion.

DISAGREEMENTS WITHIN EEC ON PROPOSED MONETARY SYSTEM

LD 031708Y Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, November 3, TASS--The FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt has had negotiations with the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Italy G. Andreotti and also a meeting in Paris with the French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The federal chancellor's negotiations focused on problems linked with the creation of a so-called "European monetary system." It is known that formally the purpose of the system, which France and the FRG move to inaugurate as of January 1st, 1979, is to create by means of a joint EEC fund a "zone of monetary stability" in Western Europe, to try to safeguard the currency of the "inner Nine" from the increasingly devaluating dollar.

The Franco-West German plan aroused rather serious objections within the Common Market. This is why Bonn and Paris are now exerting efforts to play down the disagreements among the EEC partners.

As seen from the statement by G. Andreotti and press reports, Italy has agreed to join the "European monetary system" with several reservations.

Moreover, she insists, for instance, on the expansion of the fluctuation range of currency exchange rates for the financially and economically weaker members of the EEC, including Italy. Rome fears that within the "monetary system" the Italian lira, which is weak as it is, may devaluate even further. Political commentators believe that Rome hopes to obtain support from two other members of the "Inner Nine", namely, Britain and Ireland, who also fear a Franco-West German hegemony in the "European monetary system."

It is not concealed in Bonn that despite the fact that the Vienna negotiations were a success for the FRG, disagreements have still not been overcome among the West European partners on the eve of the session of the European Communities Council, which is scheduled for December. Great Britain has so far not announced her stand. The public and business circles of that country fear that Britain's inclusion in the proposed "monetary system" may be fraught with new economic difficulties for the British economy.

UK CONTINUES HEATED DEBATE OVER EUROPEAN MONETARY SYSTEM

LD041926Y Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] London, November 4, TASS--A heated discussion continues unabated in Britain over plans of formation within the EEC framework of the so-called "European monetary system" and Britain's accession to it. Many prominent British economists, MP's, trade union leaders express the opinion that the country's participation in the "Common Market" monetary union will inevitably result in reduction of its industrial production, acceleration of the pace of inflation growth.

This viewpoint has actually been reaffirmed by Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey. A confidential memorandum, prepared by him for the Cabinet of Ministers, which became known to the public, points out that a possibility is not ruled out of a serious threat to Britain's national interests, if it joins the monetary union of the "Nine."

The document stresses that implementation of some conditions of joining the system, specifically fixation of the exchange rate of the pound sterling, will require a cardinal revision of the entire economic and financial policy of Britain, will compel the government to sharply increase the income tax, to restrict state expenditures, primarily for social needs.

This will lead to a slowed down increment in the gross national product, will largely reduce competitive ability of British commodities in the international market. Unemployment might grow by 3 percent, though the army of the unemployed already stands at 1.5 million now, the memorandum stressed.

The chancellor of the exchequer belongs to those who are in favour of Britain's accession to the monetary system, and therefore, his pessimistic forecasts assume a particular meaning, the British press stresses.

AGENDA OF USSR-NORWAY PEACE DELEGATIONS' TALKS REPORTED

LD031401Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[TASS Report: "For Joint Action"]

[Text] A Norwegian peace committee delegation visited the Soviet Union 24-31 October at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

A detailed exchange of opinions was held on topical international issues, stressing the current importance of energetic joint action by social forces in the struggle for disarmament. Both sides condemned the decision by U.S. ruling circles to start production of the "main components of the neutron bomb"--a decision posing a real threat to the peaceful future of all mankind--called for strengthened solidarity with the Chilean people and voiced the united opinion that continued actions of solidarity with the Vietnamese people are necessary.

FRG GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO PARTICIPATE IN AWACS

LD042327Y Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The West German Government has decided to take part in acquiring the creation of American military cooperation, the AWACS system: a system of early warning and control. Here is a report from our Bonn correspondent:

The basis of this system, without which, as Washington claims, the European NATO partners won't do, is the most costly aircraft in the history of aircraft making. It cost 340 million marks. AWACS is the system of not only electronic spying but also of guiding air war. This conclusion is borne out in part by a TV film about special military exercises held in the United States to check how AWACS is effective. Packed with electronic equipment, its aircraft monitor all information about the enemy to aircraft and missile facilities connected with the system, follow the course of fighting, correct and guide aircraft and missile installations.

In its European variant the command post in heavens, as it is being called in West Germany, will consist of 18 aircraft that cost over 6,000 million marks. With exploitation costs the system is believed to absorb an enormous sum of over 14,000 million marks within the next 10 years. Going high alongside AWACS are the hopes of military concerns not only in the United States but also in West Germany for new super profits. West German corporations are getting an opportunity to take part in equipment supplies for the system.

As it is noted in Bonn, the decision to allocate thousands of millions of marks on AWACS does not strengthen the country's security but kindles the appetities of military concerns.

CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT ON TIES WITH USSR, FRG ARMS POLICIES

LD031549Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Text] New York, 1 November--The cornerstone of the FRG's policy is the need to strengthen peaceful relations between East and West and improve economic and political ties with developing countries, FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt stated in an interview for the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. The head of the FRG Government expressed satisfaction at the development of Soviet-West German relations since the early seventies. We intend to continue developing these relations, Schmidt said. No place exists in our cooperation for manipulation with any "strategic cards," he stressed.

One question put to the FRG chancellor concerned the Peking leaders' increasing interest in acquiring arms from NATO countries. In reply, Schmidt said, in particular: One of our foreign policy principles is refusal to supply arms to any country outside the NATO bloc. We do not intend to change our position on this question.

Concerning the problem of nuclear arms, the head of the FRG Government noted that West Germany does not have such weapons and is not seeking to acquire them.

BORISOV ON BRITISH QUEEN'S SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

LD032348Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Valeriy Borisov commentary]

[Text] Were the British Government to carry out at least by one half all the good intentions and promises in foreign policy that are traditionally inserted into the queen's speech our world might have already been a much safer place to live in. This time, too, the queen has made many promises in her speech in Parliament to promote progress at the disarmament talks, to maintain the United Nations' role of ensuring world peace and to start looking for ways to develop constructive relations with the Soviet Union and other countries in Eastern Europe.

The queen said in part that the British Government would be pressing for more substantial progress in mutual balanced reductions of armed forces in central Europe. It seems to be a fine intention. In fact, talks on such reductions in Vienna started 5 years ago on 30th October. Yet because of sabotage by the Western partners actually no progress has been made. It may be that now Britain will be a Western partner that will show initiative and respond to the compromise proposals the Warsaw Treaty countries put forward more than 4 months ago, proposals that can take the talks out of the present impasse. The more so that, as far as I remember, the British defense secretary called these proposals realistic and providing the basis for agreement. Without doubt Britain could play a constructive role in promoting relaxation of military tension and not only at the Vienna talks. But is there reason enough to say that Britain is seriously ready to play this role? It is indicative that according to the queen's speech the British Government would keep making an all-round contribution to NATO to strengthen the defences of this alliance. But, as it is known the NATO Council session in Washington last May approved a long-term program for an arms buildup and bound the member-nations to annually increase their military spending by 3 percent. Experts have calculated that as a result British military spending will rise from the record level of 7 billion pounds sterling at present to 10 billion as early as at the beginning of the next decade. But an arms buildup and a reduction of armaments are things that cancel out one another, as anyone can see.

It is also indicative that the queen's speech totally ignored such issues as a ban on nuclear weapons, in part on neutron weapons. However, the plans for the production and deployment of neutron weapons on the territory of West European countries that are NATO members now cause strong protests, not only of the public but even of some NATO governments, first of all the Dutch Government. But, then, this is not the only inconsistency in the British Government's program for foreign policy activities. According to the queen's speech, Britain would be pressing for action on all the points in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. Meanwhile, it is unfortunate that even some members of the Labour Cabinet joined the recent attempts to frankly interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union and other countries under the pretext of defending human rights, although Britain was among the 35 countries which signed the Final Act of the Helsinki conference and that act binds the signatories to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. Apparently, a more consistent foreign policy line by the British Government would meet to a greater extent, the ideas of relaxation of tension and stronger peace which the British people are interested in, no less than other nations.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH BUILDING COOPERATION--Soviet and Swedish building experts have agreed to expand their cooperation in the field next year. A program of joint work has been signed in Moscow. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD]

CARTER HOLDS 'UNPROGRAMMED' MEETING WITH BEGIN

LD031828Y Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 3, TASS--The United States continues its efforts to accelerate the conclusion of a separate Egyptian-Israeli deal to the detriment of the interests of other Arab states. President J. Carter, who undertook a pre-election trip to New York, has had an "unprogrammed" meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Begin, who is now visiting here. Earlier in the same day, the Israeli premier had a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Nothing official has been reported about these negotiations, but, as reported in informed circles, they were devoted to the further "coordination of the strategy" of Washington and Tel Aviv with a view to making Egypt agree to new concessions. Furthermore, it is pointed out by the newspaper Washington POST, Begin and Vance discussed during their meeting the question of U.S. paying 4,500 million dollars to Israel as "compensation" for its consent to evacuate the occupied Sinai Peninsula.

American propaganda continues to report on "disagreements" allegedly dividing the participants of the tripartite separate negotiations on the Middle East, which are under way in Washington. Such claims, it is noted in reliable circles, are intended primarily to camouflage the capitulatory course of As-Sadat by the pretence of his refusal to agree to everything that is being foistered upon him by Washington and Tel Aviv. It is not accidental that the Washington POST reports with reference to circles that are close to the negotiations that the text of the bilateral Egyptian-Israeli treaty is practically ready and can be initialled within the next 7-10 days.

Comment on Meeting

LD031942Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Begin, who is in the United States, has met with President Carter. The meeting was a surprise one, because Powell, the White House press spokesman, stated prior to it that the President did not intend to meet Begin this week. It is known that the American and Egyptian press have given much emphasis to specific U.S.-Israeli differences and even what they called the personal dispute between the President and the Israeli prime minister. Following the 30-minute Carter-Begin meeting, the differences were forgotten and the U.S. press and agencies once again spoke about great developments toward signing the Egyptian-Israeli separate peace treaty.

It is known that Tel Aviv is seeking to link the final formula of the separate treaty with additional U.S. military and economic aid; in particular Begin's government has sought to increase annual U.S. financial backing to $2 billion to strengthen Israeli military power. Observers do not consider it unlikely that the United States has as usual complied with Tel Aviv's demands.

Regarding Begin's statement about extending the Israeli settlements in the West Bank and keeping Jerusalem as Israel's capital and other elements of Israeli expansion, the United States still refuses to link the question of aid to Israel with a change in Israel's obstinate stand--or more explicitly, with its abandonment. This has been declared more than once by Washington, and it does not see any reason to reconsider now. In other words, Cairo's gamble on Washington pressuring Israel has resulted in a new disappointment because Tel Aviv and Washington even refuse to allow President as-Sadat to resolve the impasse over this issue.

SAUNDERS' MEETINGS WITH WEST BANK PALESTINIANS UNSUCCESSFUL

LD050854Y Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, November 5, TASS--The Israeli Government is trying to materialize one of the main agreements reached in Camp David. Announced in Tel Aviv has been the intention to hold elections to "self-government bodies" on Israeli-occupied lands of the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip, inplying establishment of the protectorate there.

The Israeli plan of "administrative autonomy" of occupied Arab lands is nothing else but the desire to legalize their occupation. The Israeli military administration is urgently looking for allies among the Palestinians residing there, but the population of the occupied Arab lands turn down plans being drawn up in Camp David. Mayors of Arab towns and Palestinian public leaders refuse to collaborate with the occupation authorities, turn down the Israeli self-government project.

Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern Affairs Harold Saunders came to aid Tel Aviv. He tried to make prominent Palestinian leaders residing in the West Bank of the River Jordan and in the Gaza Strip to take part in preparations for the elections. The American's visit has not been a success, it is reported. Palestinian representatives declared for full self-determination of the Arab Palestinian people and formation of an independent state.

UPI SAYS EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY MAY BE SIGNED THIS WEEK

LD041916Y Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Washington, November 4, TASS--The test of a separate "peace" treaty between Cairo and Tel-Aviv has in the main been drafted at the American-Egyptian-Israeli talks here. Egyptian acting Foreign Minister Ghali has left for Cairo in order to submit the draft treaty to the A.R.E. leadership for consideration and final approval. Israeli Defence Minister Weizman left for Tel Aviv for a few days on a similiar mission.

Their departure from Washington indicates, a UPI correspondent says, that the talks are moving into the final stage and that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty may be initialled next week.

It is said in local political circles that the last finishing touches were put to the separate deal in conditions of mounting pressure on Cairo from Washington and Tel Aviv. Taking advantage of American support, Israel tried to secure for itself as advantageous "peace" terms as possible and to wrest from the Egyptian side new concessions detrimental to its interests.

AL-HUSS VISITS CAIRO; AS-SADAT ATTACKS IRAQ SUMMIT, USSR

LD051520Y Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, November 5, TASS--TASS special correspondents Anatoliy Golovastov and Gennadiy Marunin report:

A delegation headed by Lebanon Prime Minister Salim al-Huss has visited Cairo on the instruction of the Arab summit conference, which is underway here. The delegation went to Cairo to hand over to President as-Sadat a message with the proposal that he should go back on the anti-Arab Camp David agreements and terminate separate negotiations with Israel. Upon the return of the delegation, it was announced that the Egyptian president had refused to receive them.

This step, said an official representative of the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the conference 'Abd Rabbuh, testified to the collapse of illusions concerning the present Egyptian regime on the part of those Arab leaders who would like to confine decisions of the Baghdad meeting to criticism of the Camp David agreements, who would like not to take concrete sanctions against the Arab Republic of Egypt and even to spur the conference to drawing closer with Egypt. The conference, stressed 'Abd Rabbuh, should not only resolutely denounce the Camp David conspiracy, but also take political and economic measures against the Egyptian regime, which betrayed the Arab common cause.

Distributed among the journalists accredited at the conference has been the text of a message addressed to the heads of state and government by representatives of the Egyptian patriotic movement, including former Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Arab republic of Egypt Sa'id as-Shazli, former Minister for Social Affairs Hikmat Abu Zaid, General Secretary of President Gamal 'Abd an-Nasir's Chancellory 'Abd al-Maguid Farid, and others. They called upon the Arab leaders to adopt a program of effective measures of opposing the dangerous consequences caused by the splitting actions of the present leadership of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The message points out that the assertion by Egypt's propaganda bodies that allegedly the Egyptian people welcome the Camp David agreements is a fraud aimed at misleading the world public opinion. In reality, the message stresses, the policy of capitulation and separate deals encounters in Egypt ever growing resistance. Many statesmen refused from further cooperation with the government and resigned. Others have been removed from their posts for the expression of views which are not to the liking of the regime. A campaign of baiting and persecution of patriotic forces is underway in the country.

Two plenary meetings were held on Saturday at the conference held behind closed doors. Intensive bilateral contacts continue between delegations, specifically between representatives of the countries, members of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, formed for struggle against the negative consequences of Egypt's course for a separate "settlement" with Israel.

Cairo, November 5, TASS--The Egyptian president has made a speech at the opening of the session of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The speech was couched in terms insulting for the heads of state and government of Arab countries who met in Baghdad, and it abounded in anti-Soviet attacks. Touching upon the delegation of the Baghdad conference who visited Cairo, he said that he had not received them personally, and allowed no senior officials of the Arab Republic of Egypt to meet them.

Speaking then at a press conference, the president of Egypt reaffirmed his intention to continue the course of separate deals with Israel despite a storm of protests in the Arab world. As of tomorrow, he said, I am ready to sign the treaty with Israel.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ARAB SUMMIT MEETING IN BAGHDAD

Demchenko in PRAVDA

LD031419Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Pavel Demenchko: "Pooling Efforts"]

[Text] A conference of heads of state and government of Arab countries opens in Baghdad 2 November. This is a very important event for the Arab world.

Such meetings began to be held regularly in January 1964, at the initiative of Egypt's first president, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. They invariably examined major political and economic problems, worked out a joint position and eliminated conflicts which had arisen among individual countries.

In recent years the regularity of these meetings has been disrupted. The absence of a unified Arab approach to common international and regional problems, including the settlement of the protracted Near East conflict, has begun to be felt keenly. The decision by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to conclude a separate treaty with Israel means, in point of fact, a renunciation of alliance commitments with respect to other Arab states. At the same time it is helping the imperialist powers and Zionist capital expand their influence in the Near East. The path on which the biggest Arab country has embarked has made it possible for Israel to entrench itself even further in the occupied lands west of the Jordan and has made the task of the Palestinian patriots seeking to create their own independent state even more difficult.

In this circumstance the Iraqi president has called upon the leaders of all Arab states (except Egypt) to meet in Baghdad to draw up a joint action program against the attempts to solve the Near East problem on U.S. lines, and against As-Sadat's separate course. This appeal has met with a positive response.

It should be noted that a few days before the start of the Baghdad meeting a certain very portentous event occurred: the leaders of Syria and Iraq held talks that resulted in the formulation of a joint national action charter. As the Damascus AL-BA'TH wrote, this decision has "not only put an end to differences between the two fraternal countries but has also initiated a pooling of efforts aimed at repulsing the fierce imperialist-Zionist attack."

Of course, it should be taken into consideration that the composition of the Baghdad conference participants is not uniform sociopolitically. Among them are leaders of regimes that adhere to a progressive course, and those nominally categorized as conservative. However, the very fact that the Arab leaders have assembled after a long interval to examine plans for countering imperialist and capitulatory schemes in the Near East is in itself very significant.

Kudryavtsev in IZVESTIYA

LD031421Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Kudryavtsev commentary: "Important Forum"]

[Text] A conference of heads of state and government of Arab countries is meeting in Baghdad 2 November on the initiative of the Iraqi government.

Iraq's initiative proved timely--the overwhelming majority of Arab countries agreed to participate in the conference. The participants in the Baghdad meeting, as the Arab press points out, are faced with the task of formulating a pan-Arab strategy of struggle against the consequences of the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian deal at Camp David and the current talks in Washington on the practical conclusion of a separate treaty between Israel and Egypt.

In the present Near East situation, the unity of Arab states and peoples is assuming as never before the paramount role in the Arabs' struggle against As-Sadat's capitulatory policy. In this light great significance is attached to the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which embraces Syria, Libya, Algeria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the PLO. This nucleus of militant opposition to Cairo's capitulatory position will serve as the basis for the Baghdad conference.

Strengthening cooperation among the Arab public forces, which has found expression in the activities of the Pan-Arab People's Congress, uniting more than 100 parties and organizations, is also designed to pay a significant role in opposing the capitulatory policy. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Iraq and his meeting with Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr on the eve of the conference, as the Arab press emphasizes, will undoubtedly play an appropriate role in strengthening Arab unity.

It must not be forgotten that the imperialists and their agents have always gambled on certain contradictions existing within the Arab world.

The strengthening of Arab unity is above all a blow to the imperialists' plans aimed at weakening it. It is for precisely this purpose that the imperialists are trying to wrest Egypt--the biggest Arab state--from the ranks of the combatant Arab countries. They reckon that Cairo's capitulation will force other Arab states to go begging to Israel and its patrons.

However, the imperialists are forgetting that in the epoch of the national liberation movement, the role and significance of countries are determined not only by their geographic and strategic position but also by their political stand. And this is the main thing. Egypt's breakaway is a grave loss to the Arab world, but the Arabs are capable of compensating for it by strengthening their unity.

The Arabs' sincere friends, among which the USSR is numbered, hope that the Baghdad conference will make a significant contribution to realizing this truly very important task.

3 Nov Proceedings

LD031640Y Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Baghdad, November 3, TASS--(From TASS special correspondent) The meeting of heads of state and government of Arab nations, which opened in the Iraqi capital, continued its work today. The Arab leaders are discussing the situation in the Middle East, which emerged as a result of the separatist policy pursued by Egyptian President as-Sadat, his collusion with Israel behind the backs of the Arab peoples.

The president of Iraq, Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, took the floor at the meeting. He pointed out that As-Sadat's separatist course was fraught with dangerous consequences for the Arabs, urged the meeting participants to elaborate a united pan-Arab stand.

The agreements signed at Camp David contradict fully the general line, which was unanimously drawn up by the Arabs at the Algiers and Rabat conferences of heads of Arab states, trample underfoot the historic rights of the Arab nation, A. H. al-Bakr stressed. However, the intention of the Egyptian leadership to carry out these agreements will not stop the struggle against Israeli aggression waged by the Arab states, including Iraq.

A.H. al-Bakr stressed that the purpose of the meeting was to find means for counteracting the expansionist policy of Israel on the basis of a common attitude to the Camp David agreements and As-Sadat's actions after his visit to Jerusalem.

Mahmud Riyad, general secretary of the Arab League, said in his speech that the "Camp David agreements do not ensure peace in the Middle East". He said that in the prevailing situation it was necessary to expand aid to the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the implementation of their national rights, including the right to create their own independent state. Mahmud Riyad stressed the importance of the decisions passed by the summit meetings, in which the PLO is recognized as the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people.

The efforts of the Arab leaders to elaborate a program of joint actions against imperialism, Zionism and their henchmen, receive the support of broad circles of the Arab and world public. The sponsors of the Baghdad meeting have received, specifically, a message of greetings from the World Council of Peace, which stresses that this meeting will mark an important step in rallying the efforts of the Arabs in the struggle against imperialist-Zionist plots.

4 Nov Proceedings

LD041446Y Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, November 4, TASS--The Arab summit meeting is continuing in session in the Iraqi capital. Its participants have started a debate on the final document drawn up at the preparatory conference of foreign ministers, which was held here earlier.

Briefing newsmen on the course of the conference, Iraqi Foreign Minister S. Hammadi said that it is being held in a favourable atmosphere. The Arab leaders, he said, are devoting their main attention to an analysis of the situation in the Middle East which has emerged as a result of signing of the separate Egyptian-Israeli accords at Camp David. Their efforts are directed at elaborating a programme for joint actions against the line by the present Egyptian leadership. Representatives of 20 Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization are attending the meeting. It is quite natural therefore, S. Hammadi stressed, that different views are expressed in the course of the debate.

The Arab leaders attending the Baghdad meeting are holding intensive bilateral contacts. Iraqi President A.H. al-Bakr met today with Syrian President H. al-Asad, Jordanian King Husayn and Lebanese President I. Sarkis.

It was decided at the conference to send to Egyptian President as-Sadat a message urging him to reject the Camp David agreements and to return to the Arab ranks. A delegation led by Lebanese Prime Minister Salim al-Huss left Baghdad for Cairo for this purpose.

As a result of the consultations between representatives of PLO and Jordan, understanding has been reached on setting up a joint committee for discussing topical issues pertaining to bilateral relations.

The Arab summit meeting remains in the focus of attention of the Iraqi press. The newspaper ATH AL-THAWRAH addressed its participants with a call for drawing up a common stand for counteracting the treacherous course of the present Egyptian leaders, which has resulted in a breach on the historical rights of the Arab nation. It is necessary to reject resolutely the separate accords signed at Camp David as they constitute a grave threat to the righteous cause of the Arab peoples, the newspaper stresses.

Damascus, November 4, TASS--The Baghdad meeting is called upon to frustrate the capitulatory plans of the A.R.E. leadership and prevent Egypt's further departure from the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist struggle, writes the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN. It calls upon all the participants in the Baghdad forum for supporting the efforts by the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, for declaring for a strengthening of cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, with all who express solidarity with the just cause of the Arabs.

Conference Critics Assailed

LD032116Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] For 2 days, the Arab leaders gathered in Baghdad at the initiative of Iraq have been discussing extremely important issues, particularly joint moves to combat the grave consequences of the separate deals concluded at Camp David by Egypt and Israel, with the active participation of the United States. It is very significant that the leaders of 20 Arab countries and the PLO--all the Arab countries except Egypt--have met in Baghdad.

True, one cannot say that all participants to the conference are adopting the same position on the issues, but all of them denounce the policy of abdication and capitulation before the Israeli enemy and its annexationist line. This causes Washington and Tel Aviv great concern, since they want more than anything else to see the separate, illegitimate Camp David agreements consolidated as rapidly as possible. For this reason, the Iraqi information minister said, Washington and Tel Aviv are trying to frustrate the efforts of the Baghdad conference to unify Arab ranks and organize an effective joint reaction to the brazen conditions of the Israeli aggressor and its U.S. protector. To undermine the conference, Washington is, for instance, trying to pressure those Arab leaders whom it calls moderate and conservative--all the more since these states have extensive and strong relations with the United States.

On the other hand, American and Israeli media are striving to spread the word that the Arab leaders are incapable of coming up with a sound position from which to assess the current situation. True, these efforts on the part of the enemies of the Arabs are easy to understand and explain. From experience, they know how effective inter-Arab solidarity and unity can be; this mighty weapon has already defeated the Arabs' enemies. And it is natural that imperialist and Zionist propaganda should spare no lies and fabrications to prevent inter-Arab cohesion; but then, how does one explain the stuff of certain Cairo scribblers and pen-pushers like Musa Sabri, who appears in the same chorus as imperialist and Zionist propaganda?

This man, a self-styled advocate of Arab interests who regards himself as a struggler for the just cause of the Arabs, is blatantly making all efforts to please his American and Israeli teachers and harm the Arabs. For instance, commenting on the speech by the Kuwaiti foreign minister, Musa Sabri went so far as to accuse him of carrying out Moscow's orders. But what else can be expected from individuals who are vainly out to whitewash the policy of capitulation condemned by 20 Arab states and the PLO gathered in Baghdad?

Conference Ends

LD060936Y Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, November 6, TASS--The meeting of heads of state and government of Arab countries convened to elaborate measures to counteract the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal has ended its deliberations in the Iraqi capital.

The joint communique published here stresses that the meeting is a "complete success". The communique contains an appeal to give full support to the Palestine resistance movement, confirming the status of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine as well as the unacceptability of any Middle East settlement which does not accord with the decisions of the meetings of the Arab states on this problem.

The communique states that the separate deals signed by Egypt at Camp David prejudice the rights of the Arab people of Palestine and of the entire Arab nation.

LOSEV COMMENTS ON INCREASING TENSION IN IRAN

LD040334Y Moscow in English to North American 2300 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Excerpts] Judging by commentaries from Washington the American capital is closely watching developments in Iran. President Carter recently discussed the situation with the shah's son, who is studying at the American Naval Academy. It has been reported that American Secret Service officials in Tehran are choosing candidates for leading posts who will be suitable to the United States in case the current regime falls--and Washington is making no secret of the possibility of a military dictatorship in Iran. No doubt, in order to cover up the feverish search for so-called alternative strong personalities among Iran's politicians closely connected with the United States, certain American quarters are falsely charging Moscow with interference in Iran. This obviously false campaign was started by none other than CIA Director Turner in a radio and television interview. A CBS reporter asked the head of the secret agency a question with a ready answer: Does the CIA think the USSR is in any way involved in the recent events in Iran? Turner answered that he is sure there is Soviet influence to one degree or another.

Drew Middleton of the New York TIMES has made similar ridiculous charges and the British DAILY TELEGRAPH, the same day, shocked its readers with the absurd accusation that the Soviet Union had a secret division ready on the Soviet-Iranian border and that all the officers and soldiers could speak Iranian. The question arises: Why is this deliberate lie being spread, especially at a time when people of Iran are surging into the streets for antigovernment protests? For one, the United States would like to make its policy toward Iran look good and cast a shadow on the Soviet Union's (?good-neighborly) relations with Iran.

This isn't the first time the Soviet Union has been the target of such charges. Just a little while ago some American newspapers claimed that the earthquake in Iran was also the result of Moscow's work. And by the way, no one in Iran or Western Europe really believes these recent charges of Soviet participation in the current events. All national Iranian newspapers have printed the Soviet Union's denials to charges made by the CIA director, and not one responsible Iranian official has backed up these claims. Iran's minister of information, 'Ameli-Tehrani, admitted at a news conference that the current problems in the country are the result of the government's mistakes over the past 15 years.

Throughout most of these years the American ambassador in Tehran was Turner's predecessor in the CIA, Richard Helms. He was involved in the arrangements to sell Iran American arms worth $10 billion, and amount far more than needed for defense purposes. The money could have been better used for national development so despite the huge sums received for oil, the Iranian economy is now on the edge of ruin. The Paris newspaper LE MATIN has said in its 1 November editorial that the current unanimous movement in Iran against the regime is a revolt against oppression, corruption and the consequences of economic ruin. The editorial stressed that the United States, Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany must share the responsibility for the situation since they used Iranian oil dollars to sell Iran everything possible without regard for the country's economic interests. This picture is completed with the 80,000 American military specialists, advisers and consultants working on subversive activities in the country and openly interfering in Iran's internal affairs.

So it's no surprise that leaflets being widely distributed in Tehran are in protest against U.S. imperialist policies towards Iran. Protests against Washington's policies can even be heard in Parliament.

As far as the Soviet Union's policy is concerned, relations between the USSR and Iran are, as always, guided by the principles of equality and noninterference in each other's affairs.

Strike Movement Spreads

LD031808Y Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 3, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Korol reports:

The strike movement of the Iranian working people, which has spread to scores of state and private industrial enterprises and institutions, has assumed a clearly expressed political character.

Oil wells, refineries, tanker ports, gas industry enterprises are idle for the third day on end due to the strike of scores of thousands of workers and employees of the petroelum industry. The stopping of oil export, which daily brought the country over 60 million dollars, has created prerequisites for a serious economic crisis.

As noted by the newspaper KAYHAN, the oil industry workers demand the lifting of martial law, clamped down on Tehran and eleven other towns on September 8th, immediate a nd unconditional release of the jailed political prisoners, punishment of those responsible for the brutual dispersal of peaceful demonstrations, disbanding of the Iranian Information and Security Service (Savaki).

The management of the Iranian National Oil Company advanced an ultimatum threatening to discharge the workers, if they refused to stop the strike. In reply, the workers announced that they "cannot carry on any negotiations in the conditions when bayonets are pointed at their chests". The authorities moved troops with tanks and armour-carriers into the premises of oil enterprises after the strike was announced.

The striking technical personnel of the Iran Air company have been joined by flyers and aircraft mechanics. The strike compelled the company to suspend flights on domestic and international air lines.

SYRIAN CP SUPPORTS SYRIAN-IRAQI ACTION CHARTER

LD032056Y Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

["Unity--Earnest of Success"--TASS headline]

[Text] Damascus, November 3, TASS--The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party has passed a decision to back the charter of joint national actions, signed by the leaders of Syria and Iraq.

The communists and all the politically-conscious progressive patriotic forces of the two countries, it is pointed out in the statement of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party circulated here, have always called for the resumption of close relations and cooperation between Syria and Iraq, for the overcoming of all obstructions on the road to the pooling of efforts in the struggle against the main enemies: American imperialism, Israeli aggression and international Zionism in order to safeguard national independence, liberate the occupied Arab territories, guarantee the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Proceeding from this, the statement stresses, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party expresses satisfaction with the results of the visit paid to Iraq by the President of Syria Hafiz al-Asad and with the signing of the charter. On behalf of the Arab peoples and all the national-patriotic forces, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party expresses the hope that its implementation will promote the deepening of the anti-imperialist struggle not only of Syria and Iraq, but of all the Arab world, promote the development and strengthening of the bonds of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, further advancement along the road of social progress.

The statement notes that the Syrian-Iraqi charter was assessed positively right away by the true friends of the Arab national liberation movement. On the other hand, the imperialist and Zionist circles, the Egyptian President as-Sadat and leaders of his (?kind in the) Arab world received with hostility rapprochement of the two countries. This is why the Syrian communists urge all the progressive forces to enhance vigilance in face of the intrigues of reaction.

BRIEFS

NEW MOROCCAN AMBASSADOR--Moscow, November 3, TASS--On Thursday, Morocco's Ambassador to the Soviet Union Abdelhalek Kebbaj arrived in Moscow. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD]

BREZHNEV, LE DUAN ATTEND 3 NOVEMBER MOSCOW BANQUET

Brezhnev Speech

ID032210Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 3 Nov 78 ID

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Government of the Soviet Union gave a dinner today in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of the delegation of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], led by Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, and Pham Van Dong, member of the Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the SRV.

The dinner was attended by members of the SRV party and government delegation and other Vietnamese comrades.

On the Soviet side the dinner was attended by Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Pelshe, Suslov, Ustinov, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Chernenko, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Ryabov, Rusakov and other officials.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the USSR, gave a speech at the dinner. He said: [read by announcer]

Dear Comrade Le Duan, Dear Comrade Pham Van Dong, respected members of the party and government delegation from the SRV comrades and friends: We are sincerely glad to see as guests to our country a party and government delegation from fraternal Vietnam led by the respected leaders of the Vietnamese people and our good friends, Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong. We had meetings with the Vietnamese leaders in the difficult years of the Vietnamese peoples' heroic struggle against American aggression. We also met after you had scored an historic victory over the aggressor and its accomplices and the tasks of peaceful construction stood before the country. And each time we have found a common language in the interests of the peoples of both countries, the cause of peace and socialism.

I have said before, and I say again, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev continued, that for Soviet Communists solidarity with Vietnam is a call of the heart and the mind. Soviet-Vietnamese friendship is founded on common interests and aims, on the firm foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

At the present complex time when the policies of the Chinese leadership have created new, considerable difficulties for socialist construction in Vietnam, the strength of our friendship and the strength of the solidarity of the states of the socialist community are of particular significance. We are convinced, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, that the Vietnamese people, with the help and support of all the fraternal peoples, will also overcome the present difficulties and implement, under the leadership of its Communist Party, all the tasks set by the fourth congress of Vietnamese communists and build a strong and prosperous socialist state.

With our Vietnamese comrades we have just held a broad exchange of opinions on all the pressing problems pertaining to our relations and on some of the most important international questions. We have reached complete mutual understanding and have once more become convinced of the common ground of our evaluations and approaches. As a result of the talks, a document has just been signed which is of great--in the full sense of the word--historical importance: the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the SRV. What is the meaning of this treaty? What are its main features? Above all, it has been called upon to serve the interests of the peaceful and creative labor of our peoples and the interests of the socialist and communist construction of our countries. This is the main thing.

The treaty has been called upon to make even firmer and deeper the fraternal friendship between the peoples of our countries. Acting together, we are growing stronger politically, economically and in other areas of social life. Our treaty is an expression of the genuine comradeliness which unites the fraternal countries of socialism. It is a continuation of the glorious tradition of the countries of the socialist community which have set their relations on a firm, contractual basis. It serves the interests of all the fraternal countries and strengthens their international positions.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam confirm by this treaty the basic direction of their foreign policy. We are in favor of the strengthening of peace in Asia and throughout the world, and we are in favor of just and equal international relations. The Soviet-Vietnamese treaty has been concluded between two equal, independent and peace-loving states, and there is not a single line in it in which anyone is dictated to by anyone else or which could hurt the interests of any third country.

I am sure, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed, that all who wish for a firm peace will satisfactorily receive the news of the concluding of the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. At the same time, one can foresee that those who do not like USSR-SRV firnedship and who are attempting to foment tension and divide the socialist countries will not like this treaty. However, the treaty has already become a political reality and whether they want it or not they will have to take account of this reality.

Dear comrades, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev concluded, we are looking into the future with optimism and confidence. Boundless horizons are opened before the peoples of our countries--equal members of the mighty family of the socialist community. The great leaders of the revolutions laid the foundations of our states, provided the decisive impulses for their development and mapped our course--Vladimir Ilich Lenin in Soviet Russia and Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam. We can say with pride that we are following this course faithfully.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev proposed a toast: To the strong and unbreakable friendship of the Soviet Union and the SRV, to lasting peace and security on earth, to the heroic Vietnamese people and to the health and successes of Comrades Le Duan, Pham Van Dong and all our Vietnamese friends. [Hanoi VNA English at 1620 GMT on 4 November carries a substantively identical version of the above speech]

VNA Text of Le Duan Speech

OW041847Y Hanoi VNA in English 1711 GMT 4 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Nov (VNA)--Follows the speech in reply delivered by Le Duan at the state banquet given on November 3 in Moscow by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Government in honour of the Vietnamese party and government delegation: [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 November on page 2 carries a version of the speech that is substantively identical to following version]

Esteemed Comrade L. I. Brezhnev,

Esteemed Comrade A. N. Kosygin and M. A. Suslov,

Dear comrade Soviet party government leaders,

The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is very happy to visit the glorious Soviet land, home of the great Lenin.

Allow us, first of all, to convey our profound sentiments, our deep respect and our warmest greetings to respected Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, a great friend of the Vietnamese people, to all other Soviet party and state leaders and to the communists and the fraternal people of the Soviet Union as a whole. We sincerely thank you and the Moscow people for the ceremonial and cordial reception given to our delegation.

Over the past 60 years and more, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the heroic Soviet people have endured great sacrifices, shouldered heavy internationalist duties and won glorious victories never known before, victories that have gladdened the world peoples.

By their persistent and staunch revolutionary struggle and their creative labour, the Soviet people are the first in history to have blazed the trail to socialism, built their country into a powerful socialist land and recorded wonderful achievements in building the material and technical basis for communism, mankind's most beautiful dream.

Imbued with Lenin's teachings, the Soviet Union has helped, and is helping, the revolutionary struggle of other nations, checked or repulsed the war-seeking scheme of imperialism and promoted its great role as a firm bastion of peace, a reliable support and the hope of revolutionary and progressive forces around the world.

The Vietnamese people are deeply aware that their revolutionary victories won under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, founded and trained by Comrade Ho Chi Minh, are not their exclusive gains, but also common products of our times. These victories stem from the great victory of the October Revolution and are closely associated with the Soviet Union's glorious victory in the anti-fascist war and with the birth of the world socialist system.

Had it not been for the great changes in Lenin's motherland, for the noble sacrifices of tens of millions of dear sons and daughters of tender Soviet mothers and for the assistance full of proletarian internationalism from the world's first socialist country, then the face of the world would not have known such profound changes as now, and a country with no large area and no big population like Vietnam would not have been able to defeat powerful imperialists in order to enter the era of independence, freedom and socialism.

Today, national independence must be closely associated with socialism and only socialism truly respects and ensures the maintenance of independence and freedom of all nations.

The Vietnamese people, generation after generation, never forget the services rendered Vietnam by the Soviet Union nor Comrade Brezhnev's heartwarming words: "To the Soviet communists, solidarity with Vietnam has always been a dictate of the heart and of the mind."

Dear comrades,

With their combined strength definitely superior to that of imperialism and the reactionary forces, the fundamental revolutionary forces of our times have advanced continuously and have won tremendous successes.

Running counter to that trend of development, imperialism and reactionary forces are seeking by all means to turn back the wheel of history.

A salient fact is that the reactionary clique in the Peking ruling circles are trying to rally forces, to form a new alliance with imperialism and its fascist henchmen, to spear head their attacks at the socialist system and the national independence movement, to divide and sap the working class movement, to hinder the process of easing world tension and to sabotage world peace.

However, as the imperialist and reactionary alliance, any brutal force decidedly will be defeated in face of the growth and the solidarity in struggle of the forces of socialism, national independence, democracy and peace and in face of the vigilance of working people and other men of conscience in the world.

Over the past three years and more, the Vietnamese people have eagerly engaged in economic restoration and national construction along the line set by the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

While our people and our friends around the world are rejoicing at the victory and the bright future of Vietnam, international reactionaries fidget in their chairs. They eye the birth and growth of a peaceful, independent, reunified and Socialist Vienam--a Vietnam following a correct line of independence, sovereignty and international solidarity--as an obstacle to their great nation expansionist and hegemonistic ambitions, first of all in Southeast Asia. They have feverishly carried out a hostile policy toward Vietnam and are out to destroy the traditional friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and its neighbours.

This situation has imposed on our people a new historic task: to strive for a successful construction of socialism while resolutely defending peace and the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our homeland.

The Vietnamese people are facing new difficulties, but nothing can check our advance nor keep us from winning victories. This is because we have the strength of solidarity and one-mindedness, and have the tradition of staunch and persistent struggle of a whole people imbued with the truth that "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom." This is because we are fighting for a just cause consistent with trend of history and enjoying the sympathy and support of the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, the governments and the peoples of peace and justice-loving countries and of progressive mankind.

On behalf of the party, the government and the entire people of Vietnam, I warmly thank Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the government and the people of the Soviet Union for reaffirming their determination to side with the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction and in the defence of the independence of the SRV.

I avail myself ot his opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to fraternal socialist countries, to our friends around the world, for their sympathy with and strong support to the Vietnamese people's just cause.

Dear comrades,

The relations between the two parties and between the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, forged in the process of protracted revolutionary struggle and firmly built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have overcome all trials and have become an eternal pride of the peoples of our two countries.

In this visit, we have exchanged views with you and have fully agreed with you on further enhancing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and the two countries, with the aim of speeding up the national construction and defending the cause of peace and socialism. Our talks have resulted in the conclusion of a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the SRVN and the USSR, and of agreements on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. The signing of the Vietnam-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation is a momentous event in the political life of our two peoples and marks a new stage in the militant solidarity and unbreakble friendship between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

This treaty will create conditions for our two peoples to constantly broaden their political relations and their cooperation in all fields, and to increase their mutual support in the defence of peace and in their creative labor.

Our treaty radiates with the principles of proletarian internationalism and ensures the everlasting cohesion of our two peoples in the socialist community and in the fight for the complete victory of the ideals and objectives our times.

The Vietnam-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation, which meets the aspirations and the interests of our two peoples, and is in keeping with the interests of socialist countries, will make positive contributions to the maintenance of peace in Asia and elsewhere.

The Vietnamese people are very elated at the new development of the fraternal relations between our two countries and are deeply moved at the Soviet Union's generous assistance to Vietnam. With this great encouragement, the Vietnamese people will fulfill with merti their sacred duties to the nation in the new situation of the country, and at the same time will fulfill their noble international obligations.

May the Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious CPSU, successfully perform the historic tasks laid down by the 25th party congress and record still more brilliant achievements in the building of communism, thus making great contributions to the cause of revolution and peace on our planet!

In this atmosphere pervaded with Vietnam-Soviet friendship today, may I propose toasts to:

-The heroic Soviet people and the glorious CPSU!

-The friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union!

-The total victory of invincible Marxism-Leninism!

-The health of the Comrades L.I. Brezhnev, A.N. Kosygin, M.A. Suslov and other Soviet party and state leaders!

-The health of all other comrades present!

List of Banquet Attendants

For a list from Hanoi Domestic Service of the Vietnamese and additional Soviet officials attending the 3 November banquet, see the Vietnam section of the 6 November Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

USSR, SRV SIGN TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION

LD061421Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Moscow, 3 November, TASS--Soviet-Vietnamese documents were signed in the Kremlin today as a result of Soviet-Vietnamese talks held in Moscow.

The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was signed: for the Soviet Union--by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; for the SRV--by Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, and Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Politburo Central Committee, prime minister of the SRV Government.

A number of economic agreements were signed. An agreement on the further development and deepening of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the SRV was signed:

For the USSR by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers;

For the SRV by Le Thanh Nghi, vice premier of the SRV Government.

On behalf of their countries' governments, I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Le Thanh Nghi signed: an agreement on assistance to the SRV in ensuring normal traffic on the Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh railway; an agreement on technical assistance to the SRV in completing the construction of the Thang Long Bridge across the Red River, in reconstructing the Hanoi railway junction and widening the gauge of the Hanoi-Haiphong railway; an agreement on cooperation in training Vietnamese specialists and skilled workers; an agreement on cooperation in starting plantations of medicinal herbs and in building appropriate enterprises; an agreement on the construction in the SRV of a ground space communication station of the Intersputnik type.

Present at the signing of the documents on the Soviet side were: Comrades Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Ustinov, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Chernenko, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Ryabov and Rusakov; deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers; chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet; USSR ministers; representatives of USSR state committees; and other officials.

Present for the Vietnamese side were: Army Gen Van Tien Dung, member of the Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnamese People's Army; Nguyen Co Thach, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Nguyen Huu Khieu, ambassador to the USSR; Le Khac, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; and other officials.

VNA Text of Treaty

OW032011Y Hanoi VNA in English 1954 GMT 3 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Nov, (VNA)--A Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow today.

The treaty, signed by Le Duan and Pham Van Dong for Vietnam and L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin for the Soviet Union, reads in full: [Moscow TASS in English at 2315 GMT on 3 November carries a version of the treaty that is substantially identical to following version]

Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

Proceeding from the close cooperation in all fields in a fraternal spirit, from the unshakable friendship and solidarity between the two countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism,

Firmly convinced that the endeavour to consolidate the solidarity and friendship between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is in conformity with the basic interests of the two peoples and in the interests of the consolidation of the fraternal friendship and one-mindedness among the countries in the socialist community,

In keeping with the principles and objectives of the socialist foreign policy and the desire to ensure the most favourable international conditions for the building of socialism and communism,

Confirming that the signatories to the treaty acknowledge their international obligation to assist each other in the consolidation and preservation of the socialist achievements recorded by the two people through their heroic efforts and selfless labour,

Determined to work for the unity of all forces struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress,

Expressing their iron-like determination to contribute to the consolidation of peace in Asia and throughout the world, and to the development of good relations and mutually beneficial cooperation among countries with different social systems,

Hoping to further develop and perfect the all-round cooperation between the two countries,

Attaching importance to the continued development and consolidation of the juridical basis of the bilateral relations,

In keeping with the objectives and principles of the United Nations Charter,

Have resolved to sign this Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and have agreed as follows:

Article I

In keeping with the principles of socialist internationalism, the two parties signatory to the present treaty shall continue to consolidate the unshakable friendship and solidarity and assist each other in a fraternal spirit. The two parties shall unceasingly develop political relations and cooperation in all fields and endeavour to assist each other on the basis of respect for each other's national independence and sovereignty, equality and non-interference in each other's international affairs.

Article 2

The two parties signatory to the present treaty shall join efforts to consolidate and broaden the mutually beneficial cooperation in the economic and scientific-technological fields in order to push forward the building of socialism and communism and to constantly raise the material and cultural standards of the two peoples. The two parties shall continue to coordinate their long-term national economic plans, agree upon long-term measures aimed at developing the most important sectors of the economy, science and technology and exchange knowledge and experience accumulated in the building of socialism and communism.

Article 3

The two parties signatory to the treaty shall promote cooperation between their state bodies and mass organizations, and develop broad relations in the fields of science and culture, education, literature and art, press, broadcasting and television, health service, environmental protection, tourism, sports and physical training and others. The two parties shall encourage the development of contacts between the working people of the two countries.

Article 4

The two parties signatory to the treaty consistently strive to further consolidate their fraternal relations, and to strengthen the solidarity and one-mindedness among the socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The two parties shall do their utmost to consolidate the world socialist system and actively contribute to the development and defence of the socialist gains.

Article 5

The two parties signatory to the treaty shall continue doing their utmost to contribute to defending world peace and the security of all nations; they shall actively oppose all schemes and manouvres of imperialism and reactionary forces, support the just struggle for the complete eradication of all forms and colours of colonialism and racism, support the struggle waged by non-aligned countries and the peoples of Asian, African and Latin American countries against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism; for the consolidation of independence and the defence of sovereignty, for mastery over their natural resources and for the establishment of a new world economic relationship with no inequality, oppression and exploitation, and support the aspirations of the Southeast Asian peoples for peace, independence and cooperation among countries in this region.

The two parties shall strive to develop the relations between countries with different social systems on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, for the purpose of broadening and consolidating the process of easing tension in international relations and radically eliminating aggressions and wars of aggression from the life of all nations, for the sake of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Article 6

The two parties signatory to the treaty shall exchange views on all important international questions relating to the interests of the two countries.

In case either party is attacked or threatened with attack, the two parties signatory to the treaty shall immediately consult each other with a view to eliminating that threat, and shall take appropriate and effective measures to safeguard peace and the security of the two countries.

Article 7

The present treaty does not concern the two parties rights and obligations stemming from the bilateral or multilateral agreements to which they are signatories and is not intended to oppose any third country.

Article 8

The present treaty shall be ratified and shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification, which shall take place in Hanoi as early as possible.

Article 9

The present treaty shall remain in force for 25 years and thereafter shall automatically extended for periods of ten years if neither signatory party declares its desire to terminate the present treaty by informing the other twelve months before the treaty expires.

Done in duplicate in the Vietnamese and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic, in Moscow, this third day of November 1978

For the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam:	For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Le Duan	L. I. Brezhnev
Pham Van Dong	A. N. Kosygin
(Signed)	(Signed)

PHAM VAN DONG ATTENDS USSR-SRV FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LD041304Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A meeting of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship took place at the Moscow Ordzhonikidze machine tool works today. Prolonged applause from those present welcomed a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP] and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], as well as Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; and Russakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary. The guests were warmly welcomed on behalf of the working people of the factory by Belyayev, secretary of the party committee at the enterprise. The meeting was addressed by (Katkov), a turner and bearer of the USSR State Prize; (Nataliya Kiseleva), a young worker; and (Chikirev), general manager of the Moscow Ordzhonikidze machine tool works production association.

All the speakers warmly approved of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in Moscow between the USSR and the SRV. They stressed that this document was of great historic significance for the consolidation of the all-round fraternal cooperation between the two countries. The participants of the meeting greeted with prolonged applause the speech made by Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the SRV Government.

To commemorate the significant meeting, Pham Van Dong presented, on behalf of the delegation, the works' collective with a silkwoven portrait of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The Vietnamese comrades were offered a model of a machine-tool produced at the works. The meeting demonstrated the growing fraternal friendship and proletarian solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Delivers Speech

LD042122Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Speech by Pham Van Dong, VCP Central Committee Politburo member and SRV premier, at 4 November USSR-SRV friendship meeting in Moscow--recorded, in Vietnamese with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] We live in great friendship which links the communists of Vietnam and the Soviet Union and also the peoples of Vietnam and the peoples of the great Soviet Union. This friendship is firmly based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It is a combat friendship existing between peoples fully determined to build socialism and communism in our country.

Dear comrades, allow me on behalf of the delegation of the VCP and the SRV Government once again to thank the representatives of the plant, the representatives of the glorious Soviet working class and the working people of the heroic Moscow for the warm and festive reception given to our delegation.

During the visit by our party and government delegation and in the talks which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, Comrade Pham Van Dong continued, both our countries reached total unanimity on all issues discussed on strengthening the friendship and cooperation between our parties, governments and peoples in the interests of peaceful construction and in the defense of our countries and the cause of world socialism and peace.

Our delegation expresses deep satisfaction in connection with the signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the agreement on the development and deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and other important agreements.

The signing of these documents represents an event of historic significance in the relations between our countries which meets the innermost aspirations and basic interests of the Vietnamese and Soviet people. It signifies a new stage in the development of inviolable friendship and combat solidarity between the people of our countries.

TASS Version of Speech

LD041720Y Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 4, TASS--Prime Minister of Vietnam Pham Van Dong has denounced the Peking leaders, who in collusion with the forces of imperialism are violently opposing peaceful construction efforts of the Vietnamese people. He spoke at a meeting of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship held in Moscow today.

The prime minister said that Peking regards the formation of independent Vietnam as an obstacle to realization of its expansionist, chauvinist designs of great-power hegemonism.

Pham Van Dong expressed profound satisfaction with the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and other documents, signed in Moscow, which create new possibilities for the development of political relations and all-round cooperation between the two countries on the basis of respect for independence and state sovereignty, equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

VIETNAMESE PAPER LAUDS USSR-SRV RELATIONS

LD041930Y Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, November 4, TASS--"The Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation is the apogee of the development of all-round relations between our two fraternal countries. It increases the strength of the two countries, contributes to a further strengthening of the socialist community", it is pointed out today by the newspaper NHAN DAN, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

In the editorial, devoted to the treaty which was signed by the leaders of the two countries in Moscow on November 3rd, the newspaper says:

"The destinies of Vietnam and the Soviet Union are closely interlinked. The victory of the October Revolution paved the way to the liberation of the peoples. Marxism-Leninism and the ideas of the October Revolution lit up brightly the liberation struggle of our nation. The Soviet Union's victory and defeat of fascism created objective favourable conditions for the victory of our people's August revolution. Lenin's great homeland has always sided with us and was our reliable bulwark in two wars of resistance to aggression. Vietnamese-Soviet solidarity has become a remarkable tradition."

NHAN DAN stresses that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will, as before, pursue a policy of expanding relations with countries having different social systems on principles of equality, mutual respect of independence, sovereignty and mutual benefit, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. "In our relations with the countries of Southeast Asia, the newspaper says, we are strengthening in every possible way the present course of creation a region of peace, independence, freedom, neutrality, stability and prosperity."

"The Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation is a source of tremendous inspiration for our entire party and all our people. Rallying around the party, our people will translate this treaty into reality, will steadfastly strengthen solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, NHAN DAN stresses.

MOSCOW CELEBRATION MEETING MARKS OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

LD041722Y Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow, November 4, TASS--A celebration meeting to mark the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held in Moscow today.

Workers, scientists, people prominent in culture, statesmen, public figures and representatives of the armed forces gathered in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, that seats 6,000.

The participants in the meeting met with prolonged stormy applause Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin and other Soviet leaders.

Present at the meeting were the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Le Duan, the Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil Luis Carlos Prestes, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Honduras Dionisio Ramos Bejarano, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Iraqi Communist Party Aziz Mohammed, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Paraguayan Communist Party Antonio Maydana, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay Rodney Arismendi, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka Peter Keuneman, leader of the Patriotic Front, the President of the Zimbabwe African People's Union Joshua Nkomo.

A report "The Creative Force of the Great Ideas of the October Revolution" was made by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 4 November, reporting on the celebration meeting adds: "With a great standing ovation the participants in the meeting welcomed Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Mazurov, Pelshe, Suslov, Ustinov, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Chernenko, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Ryabov and Rusakov. The festive meeting was opened by Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom."]

Text of Kosygin Speech

LD041752Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1355 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Speech by Aleksey Kosygin at Kremlin Palace of Congresses devoted to the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades, there has not been an event in world history which has had such a mighty influence on the fate of peoples as the Great October Socialist Revolution. Great October and the new social order that arose as a result of its victory have embodied all that is most progressive, which has been created by revolutionary practice and the social thought of all generations and has been crowned by the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

October, in the graphic expression of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, is the banner of the great changes which has been raised aloft over the 20th century by the will and the hands of the working masses. The victory of October is inextricably connected with the name and activity of the great Lenin-the inspirer and strategist of the socialist revolution. Celebrating the anniversary of October, we pronounce with the profoundent respect and love the name of the founders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, the leader and teacher of the world proletariat, the brilliant thinker and revolutionary.

The working people of the whole world can see the rightness of the ideas of the revolution confirmed above all in the successes of the Soviet people in communist construction. And so the 61st year that has passed is marked in the chronicle of the Soviet state by great achievements on this path.

It has been a year of fruitful labor by the Soviet people to implement the decisions of the 25th party congress. The first year of operation of our new Constitution; a year of further growth in the country's economic might and of purposeful work to raise the level of agriculture, to which new scope has been imparted by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum. It has been a year of active work in foreign policy by the party and state, directed at preserving and deepening detente, curbing the arms race and strengthening peace. In our advance forward and in the concrete results of the Soviet people's creative work is embodied our main contribution to strengthening the socialist community and to the general international cause of struggle for a better future for all peoples, for peace and social progress. Never before have the forces of peace and progress had at their disposal such wide possibilities for attaining these great aims. Never before have they rested upon such a powerful economic and scientific potential as at present; and never has the influence of the ideas of socialism and their worldwide dissemination been as extensive as at the present time.

The cause of October is in good hands. It is being worthily continued by the heroic Soviet people, led by their fighting vanguard, the Leninist Communist Party. By its titanic work in the interests of the working people, for the good of socialism and lasting peace, the party has earned the high recognition and respect of the Soviet people and of all progressive mankind. The strength of the party's policy is in its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and to proletarian internationalism, and in its creative approach to the changing conditions of the development of our country in the world situation as a whole. All this finds vivid expression in the decisions of our party congresses, in the work of the Central Committee and of its Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, its general secretary and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause] The outstanding services of Leonid Ilich in the creative elaboration and the implementation of our whole domestic and foreign policy have gained him high prestige in the party, among all the people, in the international communist and working-class movement and in wide circles of the world public.

The Great October Socialist Revolution opened up a very great scope for rapid and comprehensive socioeconomic and cultural progress. For the first time in history it created the prerequisites for liberating mankind from the domination of the elemental forces in society [obshchestvennaya stikhiya] and led the working people out onto the road of independent creation of a new life. Lenin saw this to be the viability of the revolution and its invincibility, its great historical mission.

After the proletariat had seized power all the socialist transformations were based on very deep changes in the main sphere of social activity, economics. The base which secured the consolidation of the revolution's achievements and the complete victory of the new structure was created precisely there. The eternal greatness of the October Revolution is that it made it possible to solve the key problem of social progress and to end forever all forms of exploitation and oppression. The experience of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries convincingly shows that only a socialist society, in which the working people become the complete masters of the means of production, promotes the development of the economy in the interests of all the people.

In conditions of socialism we have solved and are successfully solving tasks that no society has been able even to embark upon. Here, everyone knows that he is an equal member of society; that he can always make use of his creative strengths and abilities; that he will never be unemployed or an unwanted person. This gives the Soviet citizen a feeling of confidence in life, a feeling of social optimism.

Concern for the people's welfare is the main element in the activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. Since 1965 resources allocated for current consumption and productive construction have more than doubled while the increase in the population has been 12 percent.

In this period an overall area of nearly 1.4 billion square meters of housing has been built in the country. Every second Soviet citizen has improved his housing conditions. The great strength of socialism has been shown by the fact that the social nature of labor has been changed radically. The attitude of repression, which prevailed for centuries, was replaced by comradely cooperation and mutual aid, and strengthening of the country's economic might became for the first time a firsthand matter for all the working people.

Revolutionary changes, in awakening the colossal creative forces of the people, engendered high social and labor activity among them and aroused such mass initiatives as socialist competition, the Stakhanovite movement, the adoption of augmented plans and enhanced pledges, communist Subbotniks and the movement for a communist attitude to labor. All this became an inexhaustible source of our society's development and considerably accelerated economic and social progress.

In meeting the 61st anniversary of October, workers of all the union republics and all branches of the national economy adopted enhanced pledges and are fulfilling them with honor. Industrial production worth R4 billion has been marketed above the plan. The use of material resources has been improved. The people of Moscow have met the holiday with great labor achievements. Over 400,000 workers in the capital fulfilled the tasks for 3 or more years of the 5-year plan by the first anniversary of the adoption of the country's new Constitution. Moscow's industrial workers completed the 10-month task for production marketing ahead of schedule on 26 October; all the city's enterprises fulfilled the plan. Here the city's party organization deserves great credit. [applause]

The wide scale of socialist competition and the political and labor upsurge leading up to the October holidays are vivid testimony to the Soviet people's deep devotion to the ideas of October. The nation honors and respects all frontrankers of socialist competition and all workers of town and countryside, who, by their inspired labor, marked in a worthy manner the anniversary of Great October! [applause]

Our revolution was accomplished so that the working man should become the true master of his own destiny and a conscious creator and organizer of a new life.

We have been able to accomplish in practical terms a most important task of the revolution, the task of creation, because socialism removed the anarchy of production and for the first time in history opened up the way for scientific organization and management of the national economy.

The Soviet people embarked 50 years ago on the implementation of the first 5-year plan. Since then our plans have become the main instrument in implementing the economic policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Everything that we map out in the plans serves to achieve those socialist aims for the sake of which the socialist revolution was carried out. The further development and strengthening of the new system, and the steady rise in the people's standard of living based on the all-round boosting of the economy were and remain the fundamental tasks of our plans.

The experience of the Soviet Union convincingly proved that the scientific management of the national economy is one of the most outstanding achievements in the revolutionary transformation of social life. The socialist society is one of a constantly growing economy, which does not know such defects of capitalism as crises and unemployment, inflation and unrestrained price increases that distress the working people.

In the last 25 years the annual average rate of increase in our country's national income was double that of the United States, while in the CEMA member-countries it was 1.7-fold greater than in the Common Market countries.

Our system's fundamentally new features and its advantages in reality are embodied in the specific socio-economic results,in those cardinal changes in production, science and culture in all spheres of society's life that the Soviet people effected under the leadership of our Communist Party.

Half a century ago, when Soviet people began to implement the First 5-Year Plan, of decisive significance for the fate of the revolution was the creation of a highly-developed production potential, which is the basis of the socialist transformation of town and countryside and a safeguard for the security of the country. With regard to the scale and technological level of production, our motherland for many decades lagged behind the leading capitalist states. The Soviet economy of our days is a unified economic whole, the basis of which is advanced, comprehensibly developed industry and large-scale, highly-mechanized agriculture. If at the beginning of the First 5-Year Plan our per capita industrial output was 40 percent lower than the world average, then at present it is over 3 times greater than average. Our industrial output at present is higher than that of all the West European countries combined, though their population is one-third higher than that of the Soviet Union.

One of our greatest achievements is the creation of a modern scientific and technological potential. We have a ramified network of scientific establishments, numerous creative collectives that are doing a fruitful job on the entire front of contemporary science and technology. Whatever problems we have had to solve--be it the utilization of new energy sources and the means of transmitting this energy over great distances, or opening up new regions with unique natural riches, or utilizing space for peaceful purposes, or boosting agriculture, or strengthening the defense capability of the country--Soviet science always weightily contributes to it.

When the First 5-Year Plan was being approved, the problem of creating our own highly-qualified cadres was acute. Above all, this involved the liquidation of the enormous heritage of Tsarism--the illiteracy of almost half the population. During the building of socialism a genuine cultural revolution has been implemented in the country. At present the transition to universal secondary education of youth has in the main been completed. The national economy has at its disposal qualified cadres, capable of resolving the most complex tasks in production development in the conditions of the modern scientific and technical revolution. The total of specialists with higher, secondary and specialized education employed in the national economy is more than 25 million people--this is 48 times what it was in 1920 at the beginning of the First 5-Year Plan.

Profound changes have taken place in the social structure of the population. The leading force of Soviet society--the working class--comprises today 2/3 of the employed population of the country and amounts to about 75 million people. The overwhelming majority of them are educated people who are acquainted with technology, politically mature people whose labor in its character approximates the work of the engineering and technical personnel. The kolkhoz peasantry is coming even closer to the working classes in social position and educational level. Today 20 percent of those employed in agricultural production are machine operators. Our Soviet intelligentsia is working together with the working classes and the peasantry. All of its numerous detachments, which are so varied in their professional interests and united in their service to the people, are giving their strength and knowledge to the cause of constructing a new society.

The country's position in the system of world economic relations has changed in a fundamental way. We began to develop the economy in condtions of an economic blockade organized by the forces of imperialism. Nowadays the Soviet Union has intensive economic, scientific and technical links with the countries of all continents and trades with 118 states.

Our economy forms part of the world socialist economic system, in which relations of states are built upon the principles of planning, of combining the interests of particular countries and of the community as a whole, of mutual aid, equality and respect for sovereignty. Unique experience in all-round cooperation has been amassed by the socialist countries belonging to the CEMA, whose 30th anniversary we will be celebrating next year. In accordance with the CEMA countries' comprehensive program of socialist economic integration, specialization and cooperation [kooperirovaniye] in production, the joint building of important projects, and cooperation in planning activity are being increasingly widened. The beginning of a new stage in the development of economic ties between the fraternal countries was laid down by the 32d CEMA session, of which this year approved long-term target programs for cooperation in power, fuel, raw materials, agriculture, food industry and machinebuilding. These are long-term programs directed toward jointly solving the major national economic problems. The progress of socialist construction in the Soviet Union has shown the whole world what heights can be attained by free people when in their activity they combine the inspiration of the ideals of October with practical knowledge, science, and culture in the widest sense of the word. The main economic and political result of the selfless work of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia is the building or an advanced socialist society and the creation of the world's first state of the whole people. One of the greatest gains of October, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said, is the establishment of the principles of social quality and justice. After the victory of the revolution, those principles were proclaimed and set down in the first constitution of the state of workers and peasants.

The political equality of all citizens, classes and social groups, their equal right to take part in the management of state and public affairs--this is not a slogan, not a promise, but a real achievement of our system. Among our historical gains is the Soviet citizen's right to work--to receive guaranteed work with a wage corresponding to the quantity and quality of the work done, not lower than the minimum degree set by the state. This is not a slogan, but a real achievement of our system. The right of everyone to leisure; to health care; to material security in old age and in case of illness or a loss of the ability to work; to education, to housing and other rights--all of this has been firmly introduced into the life of Soviet people.

A great achievement of socialism is the genuine equality and friendship of the nations and nationalities of our country, which are brought together by the unity of their fundamental interests, the unity of ideology and the unity of aims. On the basis of the convergence of all classes and social strata and the fraternal cooperation of the nations and nationalities, a historically new social and international community of peoples has formed--the Soviet people. One of the main results of our social development is the formation of a new way of life, fundamentally different from the bourgeois one. Whereas private property, and the economic, political and national oppression to which it gives rise disunites people, the public ownership of the means of production and the whole system of our social relations unite the working people. The genuinely humane principle--the concern of all for the good of each and the concern of each for the good of all--is a law for the whole life of the socialist society. Whereas the social, political and economic upheavals, the growth of unemployment and the attack on the rights of the working people in the capitalist countries give rise to a fear for tomorrow and pessimism, the steadfast rise of our economy, the constant development and improvement of socialist democracy, and the party's tireless concern for the interests of the people evoke a feeling of profound confidence in the future.

Our way of life is primarily a working way of life. It is conscientious, socially useful work and it is results that determines a person's position in our society. Soviet people, whoever they may be by profession or social position, are united by many splendid qualities. These are: collectivism, respect for the collective in which a person lives and works; the ability to rise above one's personal ego in a matter of society's interests; deep respect for people whose honest and selfless work becomes an example for those around them; concern for everything by which our society lives; a feeling of responsibility not only for the cause of one's own collective but also for the cause of the whole country; and spiritual richness, high political standards, and an active attitude toward life. All this taken together has determined the new socialist content of such a human quality as love for the homeland, which in Soviet people is organically combined with socialist internationalism, a deep respect for other peoples, and fraternal solidarity with working people throughout the world.

No exploitative system, no bourgeois democracy, is capable of inculcating and forming such qualities in man. But this has become possible in conditions of the democracy and system born of October. And this is one of the most remarkable results of our revolution. The party consistently pursues a course of perfecting socialist democracy. And this, as was stressed at the 25th party congress, means primarily unswerving provision for ever-wider participation of the working people in managing all the affairs of society, and the further development of our state's democracy foundations. Without the development of socialist democracy, the party could not think of advancing along the path of the construction of communism. At the same time, our successes on that path are inseparable from the raising of the organizational role of the Soviet state as the main tool of the construction of communism.

The majestic results of the revolutionary and transforming work of the party and people have been embodied in the new Constitution. In this most important political document of our time, an integral picture is given of mature socialism as a society in which the working people enjoy ever more widely the fruits of revolutionary gains; a society that ensures the real rights and freedoms of man in all spheres of life. Those rights and freedoms are guaranteed by our entire political system. They are reinforced by the steady growth of productive forces and by the growing social homogeneity of society.

At the same time, the effective use of rights and freedoms is inseparable from conscientious fulfillment by all citizens of those obligations to society that are laid upon them by our Constitution and correspond to the high political, moral and ethical norms and principles of a society of mature socialism. The harmonious combination of the interests of society, the collective and the individual--that is the foundation of the effectiveness and strength of our socialist democracy.

Comrades! The Soviet people are successfully solving the historic tasks set by the 25th party congress. In the 3 years of the 5-year plan, the country's economic might has grown considerably; the living standards of the people have risen; and the Soviet Union's position in the world economy has been strengthened still further. In that period, the country received 1.4 times more industrial production than in the first 3 years of the previous 5-year plan. Over 700 major new industrial enterprises were commissioned. In all, our industry's fixed production assets have been renewed by nearly a quarter. On the basis of mechanization and intensification of production, great qualitative changes have taken place in agriculture, and the efficiency of social production has risen. Certainly, much has been done. Yet the solution of a number of questions is lagging behind the demands of life.

In the national economy, in every branch there are considerable reserves. We have not yet learned to use what we possess carefully and thriftily, and we do not fully realize the significances of such an important problem as saving material resources and increasing output from each ton of raw materials and manufactures to achieve a huge volume of production. For this reason, more metal, cement, timber and other material resources are frequently expended in our country than would be actually necessary if the technical possibilities of production were fully explored. As a result, the development of individual branches of the economy is strained. In order to be constantly equal to the tasks facing us and to make effective use of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, we have much to learn. What is needed is for every Soviet citizen, worker, collective farmer, engineer, scientist, party or economic leader to learn in practice every day and to concretely translate into life the party line directed at intensifying social production, raising its efficiency and perfecting all economic activity. The party is educating cadres in the spirit of high responsibility for the entrusted work. Today the party puts forward with new force the task of a more demanding approach in all spheres of work, an intolerant attitude toward everything that hampers our progress, and for widespread use in the interests of the common cause of that powerful weapon--criticism and self-criticism.

The paramount task is to mobilize all energies for the implementation of the 5-year plan and the adopted socialist pledges. Each enterprise and association must do all that is necessary to raise the level of labor organization, to ensure strict observance of labor and technological discipline, to create in every collective an atmosphere of tireless creative search for what is new and progressive, and for all that promotes a fuller utilization of existing reserves, and the fulfillment of planned targets for the overall volume of production, the set range of goods and delivery dates.

The questions of strengthening ties between production and science, the speediest introduction of the achievements of technological work, and expediting the entry into service of fresh production capacities and the fuller use of existing ones should constantly remain the focus of attention. The tasks of raising efficiency and quality should be persistently solved not only in the production sphere, but also in services for the population.

Our country's network of excellently equipped hospitals and outpatient clinics, trading enterprises and consumer service establishments is growing yearly. However, first-class equipment is only one condition for first-class service. An attentive attitude toward people and their everyday concerns and needs is also required. The services sphere is one whose services are constantly used by all citizens, and which to a great extent determines their mood and influences their attitude to work and those around them. For this reason one must resolutely get rid of any manifestations of formalism in this sphere, increase attention to improving the quality and raising the standard of service, and intensify the concern for people and their health.

Higher demands are being made of planning. Now when the volume of production is measured in hundreds of billions of rubles and when economic interrelations have become much more complicated, planning bodies must take the necessary measures to concentrate resources on solving the key problems of the economy's development, to overcome particular disproportions and to secure a balance in plans.

Both in drawing up and implementing plans, the main attention should be concentrated on securing the comprehensive growth of labor productivity, saving energy, fuel and raw and other materials, raising the return from each ruble of fixed production assets, improving the quality of output and achieving high end results in production.

In effect it is a matter of making fuller and more efficient use of the possibilities of advanced socialism. This does not come about automatically. For truly efficient use of this potential, energetic work is required to perfect the management and organization of economic activity. Eliminating superfluous links of management, amalgamating industries, surmounting departmental and hierarchical barriers, and enhancing the effectiveness of material and moral incentives are all most important prerequisites and great reserves for raising the efficiency of all social production.

The party devotes special attention to raising the level of agriculture and to its transformation into a highly developed sector of our economy. As is known, major measures designed to consolidate the material and technical base of agriculture and increase the production of crops and stockbreeding produce have been undertaken in conformity with the decisions of the March 1965 Central Office Plenum, which laid the foundations of the party's present agrarian policy. Capital investment to develop agriculture since then amounted to more than R320 billion, or 3.4 times more than in all the previous years of Soviet rule. This has made it possible to achieve a new and higher level of food and agricultural raw material supplies to the country.

The average annual volume of gross output of agriculture over the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan period will amount to R125 billion, 50 percent above the figures achieved during an equal period prior to the March plenum.

Harvesting is now virtually at an end in every part of the country. The gross grain harvest will amount, according to preliminary data, to more than 230 million tons, [prolonged applause] or just over 50 million tons above the average annual harvest in the course of the 9th 5-Year Plan period. This represents a weighty contribution by the country's working people to the fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan and to the implementation of the party's program to increase tne people's well-being.

This year has been difficult and in many ways instructive for agriculture. It showed as never before that, thanks to the enormous work done by the party and all the Soviet people to raise the level of agriculture, Soviet agriculture is capable of yielding a rich return even in complex weather conditions, and--what is the main thing--is capable of ensuring a high quality of work. This is precisely the factor that determined the size of the harvest this year.

Despite prolonged rains in many parts of the country, a cold summer and autumn, the farmers have coped honorably with their duties and have earned the sincere gratitude of all the people. [applause] Great support has been given to the rural areas by working people from the towns, cities and industrial centers. Their assistance made it possible for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes to shorten the harvesting operations and to save considerable funds. Our tribute and respect go out to all those who have worked conscientiously on the fields and farms for the benefit of our Soviet homeland. [applause]

Now, when the harvest has been gathered in, all attention should be directed toward fully preserving it and toward ensuring that all that has been harvested--grain, potatoes, vegetables, all production and agricultural raw materials--reaches the consumer without wastage and in optimal condition. This will be a worthy response to the party's concern for the further development of our agricultural production.

An all-round scientific analysis of the present state of our agriculture and a substantiation of the new demands made on the industry were given in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report at the July plenum of the Central Committee. The plenum determined the main task of agriculture at the new stage as ensuring all-round dynamic development and a considerable increase in the efficiency of all its branches, with the aim of further growth in the people's standard of living. The implementation of the planned measures will enable consumption of the most valuable foodstuffs to be increased, will satisfy more fully the needs of the Soviet people and draw considerably closer together the material, cultural and everyday conditions of life in town and country.

Comrades, the party has always been guided by Lenin's principle: Approach the problems of the day by proceeding from the long-term goals of the development of society. The 25th congress, as is known, determined the tasks and ways of our society's development for many years hence. The decision of the congress lie at the basis of the draft on the main directions of the country's economic and social development through 1990. In the future we will draw up plans for a longer period: Such an approach arises from the very nature of socialism, a society that is concerned about its future, evisages it and works for it.

Our party builds its activities on a strictly scientific basis and logically connects the further development of the economy with the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, with the activities of Soviet scientists, designers, engineers, with the scientific-technical creativity of the broad masses of the working people. The main trend in perfecting the economy's material-technical base is the technical reequipment of the country's production apparatus. New production assets must embody the most up-to-date technical solutions, making possible the utilization of all national economy resources to be improved radically. The production apparatus of the future also involves technological processes that do not pollute the environment. We are developing and will continue to develop the national economy on the basis of the higher ecological requirements, in accordance with the nature of socialism. It is the task of scientists and engineers to provide for the creation and use of highly efficient systems of machines enabling all technological processes to be mechanized--from obtaining the raw material to the output of the end product.

The future of our economy rests on a reliable fuel-and-power base. Our planned system of achieving a scientific-technical revolution creates favorable conditions for the buildup and rational use of the country's energy resources. Unique deposits of coals suitable for powerplants [energeticheskikh ugley] enable the efficient rearrangement of the country's fuel balance to be made on the basis of building super-powerful heat and electricity power-plants, utilizing the cheap coals of the Kansk-Achinsk, Ekibastuz and other coal basins of the east.

We have entered a period of widespread building of atomic powerplants with thermal reactors, which will play an ever-growing part in the supply of electricity to the European part of the union. The achievements of nuclear physics and allied sciences have brought us to the very threshold of one of the greatest accomplishments of mankind--the creation of thermonuclear power generation, with its limitless sources. Raising the proportion of atomic energy and coal in the fuel and power balance will enable large-scale economies to be achieved in gas and oil--irreplaceable sources of chemical raw materials. The power generation of the future also involves a unified system for the transmission of fuel and electricity. Lenin's idea of creating such a system is being implemented successfully. Quite recently, a powerful flow of Siberian electricity was brought into the country's unified grid. At the same time, the country's rising demands for energy entail further search for new sources and methods of transmitting it over great distances.

In setting Soviet scientists new tasks, our state will continue to be constantly concerned with strengthening the material-technical base of science, training highly qualified scientific cadres, and creating all conditions for their fruitful scientific activities.

We look with confidence to the future. Unlimited prospects have opened up before our society for further all-round socioeconomic progress.

The party armed the people with a clear, scientifically based economic strategy worked out in accordance with the conditions of developed socialism; it determined our future aims and the sequence for fulfilling the outlined tasks. Their solution is materially secured by the very rich natural resources and powerful production-technical bases of our socialist country.

But the main thing is that these aims are secured by the unity of will of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia and their readiness to advance, under the guidance of the Communist Party, along the path of Great October to new social and economic gains. [applause]

Comrades, the October Revolution was a very great international event of the epoch. It aroused a mighty upsurge of struggle for the social and national liberation of the peoples. It eliminated the monopoly of the imperialist states in world politics and opened up the prospects of the radical transformation of international relations. To quote Lenin, October signified the first victory in the cause of eliminating wars.

The foreign policy of the Soviet state has now been serving the high ideals of socialism and peace for over 60 years. It is notable for its invariable loyalty to the international principles of October and to Lenin's Decree of Peace. This is one of the foundations of our country's foreign policy prestige and influence on the international scene.

Close ties of friendship unite our country with the other countries of the world socialist system. As their economic potential increases and they accumulate varied experience, the countries of the community reach higher stages of cooperation in all spheres. In the economic sphere, in 3 decades we have risen from simple agreement on reciprocal goods deliveries to joint planning of long-term integration measures. In the sphere of political and defense cooperation, our joint efforts, including those within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, have become even more coordinated and effective.

The party is firmly conducting a policy of further strengthening the solidarity and cohesion of the socialist countries. The friendly meetings held by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in July and August in the Crimea with the leaders of fraternal parties and states had great importance in determining the prospects of our interaction. As these meetings have shown once more, in all the spheres of cooperation our countries are capable of placing tasks before themselves and resolving these tasks, the scale of which is defined both by their current requirements and also by far-reaching programmed aims.

The fraternal countries have demonstrated more than once to the whole world their allegiance to the principles of socialist internationalism. Therein lies the life-giving source of our solidarity, both in peaceful construction and also in defending the revolutionary gains of our socialist peoples.

We want to stress this particularly today, thinking of our friends, primarily the heroic Vietnamese people who are defending their independence [prolonged applause], the Vietnamese people who are defending their independence and sovereign rights against Peking's great-power expansionist encroachments.

The Soviet people will continue to strengthen their fraternal friendship with the working people of Socialist Vietnam who in complex [applause], who in complex conditions are confidently building a new society under the leadership of their tried and tested Marxist-Leninist vanguard--the Vietnamese Communist Party. [applause] Only yesterday we signed a Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation with Vietnam. This will strengthen still further the close bonds of solidarity between the people of the two countries and their communist parties.

The socialist community has become a determining factor in international security and a reliable ally of the peoples who are struggling for freedom and independence against imperialist aggression. The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries staunchly strive to improve the international situation. They are doing all in their power to make detente truly irreversible.

In assessing what has already been done we can see what immense efforts this work required. But its results, too, are extremely important. They have revealed that the overwhelming majority of states recognizes that detente is the only sensible way to consolidate peace, which has no other alternative.

A number of basic principles and rules of just relations between states have been recognized and sealed in international documents. Numerous agreements embracing a broad range of issues of peaceful cooperation between countries with differing social systems have been concluded. Appreciable improvements have occurred in Europe; peace here has become considerably more stable, especially after the successful completion of the all-European conference in Helsinki. Useful experience in constructive peaceful cooperation between states has been accumulated and its scope has grown considerably. These results are important both for the present day and for the future, because they express the process of the materialization of detente and its implantation in the international life of states.

The real achievements of detente are meeting with the deep satisfaction of all peace-loving forces. On the other hand, they are meeting with stubborn resistance from detente's opponents, the aggressive circles of imperialism, who are striving to hinder a just and democratic solution to international problems and to aggravate the situation. Their dangerous acts, and first and foremost the arms race unleashed by imperialism, are causing concern for the fate of detente throughout the world. People are worried over where the development of events will lead, and whether it is possible to consolidate and deepen detente as a leading trend in the international life of peoples. Our party believes that such a possibility does exist and with this aim in mind it is necessary to achieve with common efforts a change [perelom] --first and foremost--in the field of military detente.

For the present and future of all mankind there is no task more important than the ending the arms race and making a transition to real disarmament. Without this the irreplaceable losses of the people's material and spiritual resources will continue to grow. Without this peace cannot be prolonged and stable. This task can only be resolved by the active seeking by states of mutually acceptable accords that will stem strictly from the principle of not detracting from the security of the parties involved. Such is the initial position which allows progress in the futher relations of international tension and a solution to the problems of disarmament. Such an approach is not only just, but also realistic. It gives no one unilateral advantages. If the questions of detente and deasing the arms race have not been receiving of late a proper solution, then the reason is the calculations by the aggressive circles of the West to achieve unilateral concessions from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to the detriment of their security and sovereignty, and to achieve military supremacy over them.

Of course, such expectations are infinitely far removed from reality. The policies of pressure and threats are unsuitable [negodnyy] methods. You cannot intimidate the Soviet Union with them. Its peaceful labor is reliably protected by our defensive might; the valiant Armed Forces of the Soviet Union have at their disposal all that is necessary to give a crushing rebuff to any aggression against our country and against its allies and friends.

In reminding people of this [applause] we are not threatening anyone, and are not proposing to compete in military preparations. But we will, of course, not allow the violation of that approximate [primernyy] balance of forces that has formed at the present time. No one should have the slightest doubt about this. No one can realistically reproach the Soviet Union for insufficient efforts in deepening detente in supplementing it by measures in the sphere of military detente.

There is no problem, no measure designed to curb the arms race and to acheive disarmament, on the subject of which the Soviet Union would not be ready to conclude a mutually acceptable accord [dogovorennost] under conditions of equality.

This is convincingly demonstrated by the wide complex of our initiatives and proposals on the problems of disarmament. The most important [naiboleye krupnyye] were put forward in the speeches of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and submitted by the Soviet Union for discussion at the United Nations General Assembly special session on disarmament. They encompassed many key problems of military detente ranging from the reduction of the military confrontation of states and the limitation of conventional armaments, to complete nuclear disarmament.

These are deeply considered and thoroughly assessed proposals, directed--as all our foreign policy is--toward strengthening universal peace. The Soviet Union is in favor of consolidating the pursuit of an accord on these problems by concluding a universal treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations, as well as an international convention on strengthening the security guarantee of the nonnuclear states.

In order to make headway in the cause of disarmament, the states must insure that their actions help create an atmosphere of necessary trust. This is unfortunately not nearly always the case. How is one to understand, for example, that our peace-loving proposals are in fact countered by measures of a completely different nature? They are well known, they consist of steps to increase arms in the United States and other NATO countries, including plans to produce the neutron weapon, the exorbitant swelling of military budgets, efforts to hamper the talks with the Soviet Union on the problems of military detente, and finally attempts to fan distrust of Soviet policy and whip up the myth about a Soviet threat.

All this cannot fail to put us on our guard, cannot fail to evoke concern and anxiety over a policy in which they are trying to accommodate simultaneously both disarmament talks and decision to intensify the arms race. How can the strengthening of trust among states be served by a policy whose aim is openly proclaimed to be the gaining of military superiority? How, with such an approach in international affairs, can Soviet-American relations become more stable and predictable? The answer to this question is perfectly clear. The Soviet Union proposes another basis for our relations: The crux of it is renunciation of attempts to act from positions of strength, concern for further detente and the consolidation of peace, equality of rights, noninterference in each other's internal affairs. This is, at the same time, a good foundation for the growth of mutual trust between states--trust that is destined to grow into a reliable guarantee against conflicts and wars. The Soviet Union is in favor of our relations with the United States, as with any other country, really being a factor for peace. We are willing to do all in our power to achieve this, for we realize the significance of our relations for the peoples of both countries, for the general world situation and for the prospects of settling many international problems. We would like to express the hope that the efforts being made at the present time by both sides at the Soviet-American SALT talks will lead to a mutually acceptable solution of this major equestion. Such an agreement, very important in itself, would make it possible to take a serious step toward creating conditions for smoothing out [vyravnivaniye] Soviet-American relations and for their subsequent positive development. We start from the assumption that both our countries bear a great responsibility for securing universal peace and removing the threat of war. Consequently, both the Soviet Union and the United States must make their actions in international affairs commensurate with the yardstick of that responsibility to all mankind. This fully applies to all regions of the world, including,needless to say, Europe. U.S. policy on that continent has, for more than 3 decades, been based on the myth of Soviet aggressiveness, and, in keeping with that myth, on guarnateeing the West European NATO members against the so-called Soviet threat. With the years, that myth has become pretty well battered and threadbare.

In Western Europe belief in the myth has diminished. This is the result of the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries and our major initiatives to strengthen European security. Nevertheless, the NATO leaders continue to whip up fear of Soviet policies, deliberately distorting the aims of our policies.

Such a line cannot serve the cause of peace in Europe, Africa or anywhere else. The Soviet Union is in favor of Europe becoming a true continent of reliable security and peaceful cooperation in accordance with the aims in the Final Act of the all-European conference.

Seeing before ourselves this aim, we are developing relations with France, the FRG, Italy, Great Britain, Spain, Finland, Austria, the Scandinavian and other European countries and also with Canada. The Soviet Union is striving for the further strengthening of mutually advantageous ties with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. It is necessary that the threads of international cooperation should multiply and strengthen, that trust and mutual understanding among states should grow; it is important that every country and every political figure feeling a sense of responsibility to their people should occupy not only in words but also in deeds, not only in words but also in deeds [Kosygin repeats this] an active position in favor of detente. In the Soviet Union such a position will always meet with understanding and support.

We support the broad development of political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological ties with all countries of the world; we are for pooling on an international scale the efforts of all states to resolve the most complex global problems linked with the rapid growth of population, with satisfying the growing requirements for food, raw materials and energy environmental protection and the fight against disease.

Naturally, we as communists have our own views on those social, economic and other prerequisites necessary for the most successful solution of these social questions. But we are ready for equal and mutually-beneficial cooperation with other countries, regardless of their social system. A most important and necessary condition for this is detente, and the cooperation of states has been and remains its reliable foundation.

In speaking of the international situation, one cannot fail to dwell on the actions of Peking. Preaching the inevitability of a new world war and fanning anti-Sovietism, the current Chinese leadership has entered into an unprincipled alignment with the most reactionary forces in the world. The Chinese leadership dislikes the present constructive tendencies in international relations. It can in no way reconcile itself to the deep roots that detente has put down in Europe, to the Asian peoples' desire for peace and clam on their borders. Peking would like to overturn all this and implement its own hegemonistic plans. This should give much food for thought to those who are trying, on the basis of anti-Sovietism, to aline themselves with Peking.

The Soviet Union sess the policy of the Chinese leadership for what it is, and assesses it accordingly. We continue to favor the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations, which would accord with the vital interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples and the cause of peace and international security. Obviously, we are not against other countries maintaining normal relations with China, but we cannot, as certain others do, close our eyes to certain aspects of Chinese policy and see only those that do not touch on their own present-day interests.

History teaches that such an approach is fraught with dangerous consequences. A policy whose aim is to destabilize the world situation cannot fail to evoke condemnation. It demands a firm and resolute rebuff. One of the most important conditions for an improvement in the international situation is, in the Soviet Union's view, solidarity and cooperation with the peoples struggling for equal status in the world, against all forms of imperialist diktat, great power hegemony and neocolonialism. An important role in this belongs to the large group of countries participating in the nonalined movement.

Our ardent sympathies are with the revolutionary peoples of Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique and other countries that have recently embarked on the path of building a new life.

We are in solidarity with the national patriotic forces of Rhodesia and Namibia and with the courageous fighters against the reactionary and inhuman system of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa.

The Soviet Union invariably acts on the side of the Arab peoples, who are rebuffing Israel's expansionist claims.

A profound and all-round appraisal of the situation in that part of the world has been given by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in his recent speeches. There is only one way to achieve a just and peaceful settlement in the Near East. This is the total withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, implementation of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to create their state, and the reliable and guaranteed security of all states in the Near East.

Further development of the world situation will to a great extent depend upon the activity and cohesion of all peace-loving, anti-imperialist forces. In all continents the prestige of the supporters of peace is mounting. The coordination of their various currents and organizations has become closer. An example of these amalgamations in action was the very broad public campaign against plans for the production and deployment of neutron weapons.

In the struggle for a better future for the peoples, the role of the international communist movement, as the most active and influential political factor of modern times, has been consolidated. In many capitalist countries communists, leading the struggle of the working class and all the working people, have become a major and authoritative force, without whose participation no cardinal issue of national life can be solved.

Communists are fighting in the ranks of the national liberation movement; everywhere they are with those who are dealing a rebuff to colonialism, racism and fascist intrigues. In developing the anti-imperialist traditions of the international working movement, communists are coming out as initiators of major public actions for peace, detente and for curbing the arms race. Communists are calling for solidarity of action in the name of peace and social progress by all political and professional organizations of the working class and all democratic and progressive forces of the world.

Comrades, the foreign political activity of the party and government takes into account both the positive and negative aspects of the current international situation, practical possibilities to strive step by step for a change in the situation for the better, for its improvement. The party proceeds on the basis that confirmation of the principles of peaceful coexistence and deepening of detente is no temporary process but a natural line of development, a line of progress in international relations. Just as it is impossible to halt progress in the life of mankind, so too peaceful coexistence and detente, despite possible complications and delays, will continue to force their way through. The ranks of their advocates are growing ever wider, because mankind's future lies not in the arms race, not in destructive wars, but in broad international cooperation in the name of peace and progress. [applause]

Our country and the Soviet people initiated the course toward peaceful coexistence and detente.

We have spared no effort to insure that they become reality, and we will do everything required of us to defend and simplify [uprostit] this course, and to simplify [uprostit, Kosygin perhaps means "uprochit"--"consolidate"] the cause of peace on earth. [applause]

Comrades! All achievements of the Soviet people, and the continuous growth in the international authority of the Soviet state, are indivisible from the activities of the Communist Party, the leading and guiding force of our society. The party is worthily carrying out its lofty, historical mission to lead the people into communism; to guide them and, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin stressed, organize a new order; to teach and lead all the working people. There is no sphere in public life where the guiding influence of our party and its Central Committee and Politburo headed by that outstanding political figure and statesman of our time, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, is not evident. [applause]

The multifaceted activity of the Central Committee combines consistency and continuity in implementing the party's general course, an attentive regard for historical experience, and creative solutions for the tasks being put forward by life. It is natural that as the scale increases and the tasks become more complex in communist construction, the guiding role of the party also increases. Being the nucleus of the Soviet political system, the CPSU coordinates the activity of all its links--the soviets of peoples deputy, the political basis of our state, the trade unions, as the most mass organization of our working peoples, our glorious Leninist Komsomol, which has just marked its 60th anniversary and other public organizations. Not replacing them, but strengthening them, the party unites all the organizations and all the Soviet people in the struggle to further develop socialist democracy and strengthen the economic and defense might of our country. All of this ensures the unity of our society's efforts in the cause of implementing the ideals of Great October. [applause] By all its actions, by the whole structure of party life, by the style of its work, the party is affirming all that is new and progressive toward which Soviet society is heading and which it is realizing in life.

The ideology of the party and the working class has become the ideology of all the people Intraparty democracy and Lenin's principle of democratic centralism have become the bases for the activity of all state and public organizations. They have a fruitful influence on the development of socialist democratism as a whole. Party organization and discipline and the capacity to act have always been and remain the example for all our political system.

Our party's proletarian internationalism, its deep devotion to the cause of peace and progress, determine the international role of all Soviet society as an active force in the struggle for social justice, equality and friendship among peoples.

Comrades, the great strength of our party lies in its devotion to the people, its indestructible unity with the people. In this lies our invincibility and our firm confidence in the success of the worldwide historic cause of October that Vladimir Ilich Lenin bequeathed to the party and the people to bring to complete victory. [applause]

The CPSU for 61 years has been confidently leading our country along the Leninist path. In all we have that is great and fine, in the accomplishments of the Soviet people, in the victorious march of world socialism are manifested the mighty, ever-growing strength of the ideas and cause of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Long live the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the homeland of October!

Long live the heroic Soviet people! [applause]

Long live the heroic Soviet people, who opened up for all mankind the path to a bright future!

Long live... [applause]

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, [applause] the inspirer and organizer of all our victories! [prolonged and stormy applause]

ROMANOV ATTENDS LENINGRAD ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LD042336Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The inhabitants of Leningrad, the town of Great October, are celebrating the anniversary of the Soviet country as an all-national holiday. Factory buildings and newly built rayons are brightly decorated. A festive session devoted to the 61st anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution was held at the Oktyabrskiy Concert Hall today. In the hall were the banners of the Petersburg Bolshevik Party Committee, the Kreyser Avrora flag, as well as other banners of revolutionary, combat and labor glory.

In the Presidium were Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, heads of party and soviet organizations as well as veterans of the Communist Party and production innovators.

Those participating in the session elected an honorary Presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at its head.

Zaykov, chairman of the Leningrad Soviet, delivered a report on the 61st anniversary of the Great October. A festive concert took place after the session.

CSA: RSFSR FULFILLS GRAIN DELIVERY PLEDGES

LD032334Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] The RSFSR has fulfilled its pledges for the delivery of grain for the third year of the 5-year plan. The Central Statistical Administration has announced that 55.8 million tons of grain have been delivered, which is a record. The plan for the delivery of wheat has been overfulfilled by more than threefold. Furthermore, the RSFSR has provided itself with all its requirements for grain crops seeds for next year's harvest.

Other Tasks Unfulfilled

LD031510Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] The plan for procurement of strong wheat strains in the RSFSR has been exceeded by more than 200 percent. The biggest contribution to the country's grain crop resources has been ma'e by farmers in Orenburgskaya, Saratovskaya, Volgogradskaya, Rostovskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Chelyabinskaya, and Voronezhskaya oblasts, Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays and the Bashkirskaya ASSR.

Although the overall volume of grain crop procurement exceeds the planned target, the farms in the RSFSR have not fulfilled their tasks for groat crops, rye and corn. The republic has fully provided itself with grain crop seeds for next year's harvest.

Grain crop sales to the state continue.

UKRAINE FULFILLS PLAN FOR GRAIN SALES TO STATE

AU031523 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 2 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that the Ukrainian SSR has fulfilled the plan for grain sales to the state.

The Ukraine's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have delivered to state granaries 17.62 million tons of grain, including 12.7 million tons of valuable food crops, wheat, or 172 percent of the plan. The target for purchases of valuable wheat varieties has been significantly overfulfilled.

The farms of Odesskaya Oblast have delivered to the fatherland's granaries 1.502 million tons of grain; those of Kirovogradskaya Oblast--1.4 million tons; those of Khersonskaya Oblast--1.338 million tons; those of Zaparozhskaya Oblast--1.3 million tons; and those of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast--1.273 million tons, thus fulfilling socialist pledges and making the largest contribution. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Vinnitskaya, Poltavskaya and Kharkovskaya oblasts have successfully coped with the planned tasks and sold to the state more than 1 million tons of grain each. The farms of Cherkasskaya, Donetskaya, Khmelnitskaya, Krymskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya, Kievskaya, Sumskaya, Ternopolskaya, Cherigovskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Rovenskaya, Volynskaya, Lvovskaya, Chernovitskaya and Ivano-Frankovskaya oblasts have fulfilled their pledges for grain sales to the state.

The Ukraine's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have fully provided themselves with seeds for the 1979 crop. Having exceeded the overall grain procurement target, the republic's farms fell short of the tasks set for the sale of corn and groat crops.

The sales of grain to the state are continuing.

USSR LAUNCHES VERTICAL-7 GEOPHYSICAL ROCKET

LD031520Y Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 3 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 3, TASS--A geophysical rocket, Vertical-7, was launched from the territory of the European part of the USSR at middle latitudes to a height of 1,500 kilometres at 1505 Moscow time today, under the program of cooperation of the socialist countries in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

The geophysical rocket Vertical-7 is intended for the continuation of the complex exploration of the earth's atmosphere and ionosphere as well as interaction of the sun's short-wave radiation with the earth's atmosphere.

The stabilized instrument container, which separated from the rocket on the ascending section of the flight path at a height of 175 kilometers, contains scientific apparatus which was developed by specialists of the socialist Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The scientific apparatus was prepared for launching by the specialists of Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

Scientific organizations of the countries participating in the joint experiment have begun processing the incoming information.

SOYUZ-31 COSMONAUTS BEGIN ADJUSTING TO EARTH CONDITIONS

LD031916Y Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 3, TASS--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from the Baykonur Cosmodrome:

The first night spent on earth by Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov after their 140-day orbital expedition, relieved them of the physical and emotional overloads they felt on the day of their return to earth. The doctors said that the cosmonauts are now "open" to the press, and they are now showered with questions by journalists.

"It was not easy for me, after I left the ship, to bend to pick up a little lump of earth because of the earth's gravitation but I forced myself to do so. And this smell of the sun-drenched steppe will remain with me forever," Vladimir Kovalenok said.

Aleksandr Ivanchenkov said that "several minutes before our landing wind rushed into our cabin, when the ventilation holes opened. Forgetful of the belts which tightly fastened us to the chairs both of us leant forward toward the earth's air. Later, when we stepped on the ground we were literally intoxicated by the fresh wind..."

Aboard the plane which took Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov from the landing site to the Cosmodrome they were seated at a laid table with tomatoes, bread and grapes on it. Before partaking of the "earthly food" the flight engineer sniffed it with obvious pleasure. The commander drank only a cup of hot tea. "This is enough for the present", the doctors explained to us. After a long stay in conditions of weightlessness a glass of tea is to a space traveller like a capital dinner.

This morning when the cosmonauts woke up, the doctors allowed them to rest their strength--to squat near a chair, walk across the room, or bend. To get accustomed more quickly to an upright position they were told to wear special training trousers which make it easier for the leg vessels to adapt themselves gradually to terrestrial blood filling.

The doctors consider the health of the crew members quite satisfactory. In the opinion of the directors of the flight's medical programme, the first, most difficult period of readjustment to terrestrial conditions will last 10-15 days.

VENERA AUTOMATIC IMTERPLANETARY STATIONS STUDIES REPORTED

LD041750Y Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 4, TASS--TASS correspondent reports a long distance space communication centre:

The Venera-11 and Venera-12 automatic interplanetary stations, which are blasted off on September 9 and 14 are continuing their flight. By November 4, the Venera-11 and Venera-12 stations were at a distance of more than 20 million kilometres from earth.

Scientific measurements and experiments are being conducted regularly in the course of the flight with the help of the station's equipment, the Soviet-French program in the study of space gamma-bursts is being implemented. The aim of the research is to obtain information on the nature of this insufficiently-studied phenomenon and the location of sources of bursts in outer space. The equipment of the Venera-11 and Venera-12 stations, has registered new outbursts of gamma rays of different energies and more than 20 weak x-ray eruptions on the sun.

The registration of bursts of gamma rays and the study of solar activity is done also with the help of Soviet-French equipment, installed aboard the Soviet automatic station Prognoz-7. The measurements, carried out simultaneously by three space vehicles, which are far from each other, make it possible to increase the accuracy of determination of the coordinates of space gamma-bursts and eruptions on the sun.

63 radio communication sessions have been conducted with the Venera-11 and Venera-12 stations. Measurements of parametres of the trajectories of the movement were done in the course of the sessions, and the work of the systems aboard the station was controlled, scientific information was transmitted back to earth.

The systems of the stations are functioning normally. Scientific information coming from the Venera-11 and Venera-12 stations is being processed and studied.

INSTITUTE OF SPACE EXPLORATION FOR RESOURCES FORMED

LD031653Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Baku, 24 October, TASS--An institute of space exploration of natural resources has been set up within the republic Academy of Sciences, organized on the basis of the "Kaspii" scientific center and incorporating dozens of laboratories, a design office, an experimental production unit, a maritime station and monitoring and measuring sites. The new institute, Director T. Ismaylov tells us, is developing facilities for using aerospace data for research in the sphere of oceanology, meteorology, agriculture and exploration for useful minerals.